The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. III. NO. 83 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES, TO LONDON.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1915 April 10th	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	—	—
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	—	—
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000	—	—
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th "	Kashmir	9000	—	—

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasagawa Maru	K. Higo	6238	31 March	11th April
Yasukuni Maru	H. Nomura	5848	18th April	25th April
Kinin Maru	S Tsuda	3801	25th April	7th May

For Freight apply to—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
Bank Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Poona	7474	15th May	—
City of Calcutta	7636	—	19th May
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	—
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	—

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class *Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to families, Railway Employees, Hospitals Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency
KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,175,000.

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 181.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"KASARA," 1,195, Thursday, 8th April 9 a.m. §C.M.

"LHASA," 2,148, Thursday, 8th April †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185, Monday, 17th April 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

*S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 8th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,081 tons on Thursday, 9th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, on or about 9th April calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

5th April, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	E.N.E. 10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6386		22nd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	994
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	—

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

EASTER 1915 AT CORNAGLIA'S

Chocolate Easter Eggs well decorated and filled with the Choicest Confectionery and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 8.

Empty Cardboard and Satin Eggs in various colours and hand painted, which can be filled with any kind of Sweets and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 10. Also a large selection of Easter Novelties.

EASTER PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA.

Meadows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our:—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj) Dr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., (Collector of Surat), Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Nothing better in convalescence, Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. B—8

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	15,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

SCOTLAND.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 1031 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439

BIRTHSTONES

The ancient Egyptian practice of wearing a Lucky Gem or precious stone considered as appropriate to, or symbolizing the influences due to, the month of one's birth, has come down through the ages until the present moment when the custom was never more fashionable in actual practice.

Warm regard for the fascinating old traditions and superstitions very naturally induce many to possess their Birth-Gem Charm, or perhaps their Birth-Stone set in a Brooch, Pendant, Ring, Scarf Pin or one of the many forms of Jewellery now in vogue.

We can supply from a very good selection of loose stones any of the gems as now commonly chosen.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

THE JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 827.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£300,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kelantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 270, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN BADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 5922

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Law Superintendent, Pay Rs. 300—20—400.—Apply to General-Manager RAJ DARBHANGA, Darbhanga. 3312

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in comfortable home on Apollo Bunder, good table electric lights and fans. Modern conveniences. Apply to "F. A. F." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3360

AN EXPERIENCED and CERTIFICATED TEACHER desires to teach English to Parsi ladies, or high class Hindu ladies. Evening hours. Apply to Box No. 514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3319

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER in the Alwar State on the following terms:

1. Pay Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600 in biennial increments of Rs. 20.
2. Leave and Travelling Allowance in accordance with the State Rules.
3. The appointed applicant will be required to deposit 3 months' salary within 1 year of confirmation of his appointment and this deposit will be recovered from his salary.
4. The successful applicant at the end of his probation of 3 months will be required to sign an Agreement to serve for 10 years, and for any breach of the same he shall forfeit the above named deposit.
5. The Darbar can terminate the appointment by giving one month's notice in writing.
6. None but fully qualified candidates who have passed through a proper course at an Engineering College need apply and they must have had experience in Road and Building Works.
7. Applications, with copies of Certificates and Testimonials which will not be returned, and the names of at least two persons to whom references may be made must be sent to THE STATE ENGINEER, Alwar, Rajputana by 7th April, 1915. 3316

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for the Alwar State, whose duties will be to superintend and maintain the Power Houses the Electrical Pumps, Hot and Cold Water Supplies and Telephones, etc., of the Alwar State. None but those possessing practical experience of similar works and Oil Engines need apply. Preference will be given to applicants who have served their apprenticeship with a recognised Firm of Electrical Engineers and applicants must be able to keep in proper repair all the existing electrical works in Alwar and make any small extensions necessary from time to time. The pay of the post will be Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150 and Leave, Travelling Allowance and the appointment will be governed by the Alwar State Rules. The appointment will be probationary for 3 months.

The approved candidate shall have to deposit in the State a Security of 3 months salary within one year after confirmation and this amount will be subject to forfeiture in case of breach of agreement by the applicant.

The term of appointment will be 5 years terminable by the State at one month's notice in case of emergency.

Applications with authentic copies of testimonials which will not be returned must reach the undersigned by 7th April, 1915. Selected candidate may be required to attend for an interview and the appointed candidate will be required to take up his appointment early in April.

STATE ENGINEER,
Alwar, Rajputana.

WANTED one COMPETENT CUSTOMS CLERK. Apply with salary required and certificates to Box No. 248, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 235

WANTED—For a small family from 1st April. Two rooms with bath-room and a kitchen attached. Locality near about Medows Street. Apply to Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED.— TO purchase a convinient bangalow facing west on Old Plot at Matheran. Apply—
MEHTA & CO.,
5685 53, Medows Street

WANTED employment by a PARSI BILL COLLECTOR of many years' experience. Knows Bombay thoroughly. Finest credentials. Apply to "B. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED THREE PAYING GUESTS, in well ventilated bungalow, with modern conveniences, in Byculla Club Road. Home comforts. Excellent table. Apply to "A. H.", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, GHORA GALI.—Owing to increase of Staff the following posts are vacant. Asst. Master, Rs. 125-5-150. Trained Govt. Pensionable Post. Asst. Music Mistress Rs. 100. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 238

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good in or outside board, 1st class coodk, 2 meals Rs. 60 p.m., for 2 Rs. 100. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3381

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a Ceylonese who has an intimate knowledge of book-keeping and is well versed in accounts of any description. Good references. Willing to accept Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to "E.N.C.," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3392

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the Hyderabad Sind Municipal Water Works on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem. Must posses First Class Engineer's certificate and have had previous experience of Water Works. Application stating qualifications and enclosing testimonials to be submitted to the PRESIDENT HYDERABAD SIND MUNICIPALITY, before 20th April, 1915.. 240

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.—WANTED. ASSISTANT ENGINEERS are required for temporary service in the Royal Indian Marine afloat. Applicants should be of European birth, hold 2nd class Board of Trade certificates, and should apply by letter giving particulars of their previous service, to the—
DIRECTOR, ROYAL INDIAN, MARINE,
Government Dockyard,
5910 Bombay.

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE KARACHI.—The chair of Mathematics at this College is vacant owing to the death of R. S. Bhimbhai J. Naik. Applications, with a full statement of qualifications and experience and copies of not more than three recent testimonials, together with the names of three gentlemen who will act as references should be sent to THE SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE BOARD, on or before SATURDAY, 24th April, 1915, Salary Rs. 200 per mensem rising to Rs. 350, with Provident Fund benefits. 3318

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT, WORKSHOPS for the Alwar State, to take entire charge of the Workshops and any work connected therewith. Applicants should possess good knowledge of all materials required in wood and iron work and their construction, be thoroughly conversant with Accounts and Stock and Stores Keeping, have had practical experience in a Railway or other large Workshop and be able to run small machines whether worked by Steam, Oil, or Electrical Power and control Workmen. The pay of the Appointment is Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200 per month, with a free unfurnished house. The appointt: Leave, and Travelling Allowance will be governed by the Alwar State Rules. The appointment will be probationary for 3 months.. Selected Candidates must attend for an interview prior to appointment if desired and the appointed candidate will be required to take up his duties early in April 1915. The approved candidate shall have to deposit in the State a Security of 3 months' salary within one year after confirmation and this amount will be subject to forfeiture in case of breach of agreement by the applicant.

The term of appointment will be 5 years terminable by the State at one month's notice in case of emergency.

Applications, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, must reach the undersigned by 7th April, 1915.

STATE ENGINEER,
3315 Alwar Rajputana.

FOR SALE.

MEEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, a reputable firm for Square Deal. 5685

BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE—The most economical. 8,000 in use. Great demand, Rs. 64—T. FERNANDEZ, Grahams Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 5875

FOR SALE—A nice looking Roan C. B. PONY (gelding) about 13 hands, 7½ years, complete with saddle and bridle, very useful for district work. Price Rs. 200 or near offer. Sold for no fault. Apply to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5818

TO BE LET.

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

MAHABLESHWAR.—Well furnished and well situated bungalow to let. Apply to ADARJEE & BROS. 5653

TO LET.—For Parsis only at Murzban Road, 1st floor of Contractor's Building, electric lights and fans, from 1st May. 217

AIRY LATELY PAINTED HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, 2nd and 3rd storey, electric lights and fans, 3 bed rooms, open to sea, To Be Let—N. M. PATELL, Cumballa Hill. 5873

TO BE LET—Portion of the ground floor of the bunglow, well ventilated, at Matharpakadi, Cross Road, Mazagaon. Apply within Mrs. STEAVINS. 5912

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS. a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3320

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 3310

LARGE ROOM for two chums or married couple or Single Room for a gentleman both with electric lights, fans, all latest conveniences, including private bath, etc., in Wellington Lines, near Band Stand. with first class table board and all home comforts, is offered at moderate rates. Apply to Mrs. NIXON, ARTHUR HOUSE. 3381

TO LET.—The upper flat of our well ventilated Bungalow at the junction of Nesbit Road, Mazagaon. It has a China flooring and other latest sanitary arrangements, Post Office, Tram and Rly., Station very near. For particulars apply to the PROPRIETOR BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 241

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MULJI DAMODAR and VASSANJI MULJI, of Bombay Hindus have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or bungalow with stable and our houses standing thereon situate at Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing, by admeasurement 1268 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2,007, 2,008 and 2125, New Nos. 9.138, 9,224, Old Survey Nos. 831,832 and New Survey No. 2/5496 and bounded on the East by the property of Parvatibai widow of Harivallabhdas Balgovindass and Mangaldas Harivallabhdas on the West by Khetwadi 13th Lane on the North by the property of Jeejibhoy Merwanji Wadia and on the South by Khetwadi Main Road which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1883 (1) and Street No. 149 Khetwadi Main Road and are now in the occupation of the vendors and which said premises are known as "Corner House."

Dated this 31st day of March, 1915.
BHIMJI & Co.,
204 Purchaser's Attorneys.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Belgaum on Monday, the 26th April, 1915, for appointments as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian and in the Indian portion of the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 in the case of boys and between 16 and 20 of girls and must have PASSED the VII standard of a European school and the VI of an English teaching school. They will be examined in Dictation at the local telegraph Office. Applications accompanied by birth, school and nationality certificates in ORIGINAL must be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay so as to reach him on or before the 17th April 1915. No applications will be considered unless accompanied with the certificates mentioned abov in original. Candidates should state where they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month while under training (extending over a period of twelve months) and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

C. BABINGTON,
For Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay.
Bombay, 30th March, 1915. 207

NOTICE.

FOR SELLING OFF WHOLE STOCK OF BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

AT the suggestion of our customers we are going to make further reductions in all our surplus stocks.

From the 1st to 10th April each of the purchasers will be entitled to get a Prize Coupon.

The following 24 Prizes totally worth Rupees one hundred will be distributed amongst the successful numbers of the coupons.

For further particulars please see the advertisement on the door.

47, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

NOTICES.

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, 14th April 1915 at 5 p.m., (S. T.), at the registered office of the Company, No. 1 Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1914 and Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, and
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors.
KASTOORCHAND MATHRADAS & CO.,
Agents.
The Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ld.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 6th to 14th April, 1915, both days inclusive. 5866

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the final sale of the right of cultivating and grazing the land within the Bhatodi Tank boundary, for a period of 5 years, commencing from 1st April 1915, will be held on the 12th April, 1915, at 12 noon, in the office of the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, before the Undersigned or the Temporary Engineer, in charge Head-Quarter Sub-Division. Intending bidders should be present there, at the time and date mentioned above. The sale will be sanctioned in the name of the highest bidder. Any further information required can be obtained from the office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Head-Quarter Sub-Division, near Zendi-Gate, Ahmednagar, or in the office of the undersigned on any working day from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. The person in whose name the final sale will be sanctioned will have to pay the whole amount in advance every year and have to register the document at his own cost.

T. S. PIPE.
Executive Engineer,
Ahmednagar District.
Ahmednagar.
Executive Engineer's Office.
Dated, 3rd April 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES

CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS NO. 668 OF 1914.

In the matter of an application of the Bank of Upper India, Ld., under Section 153 of the Indian Companies Act.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tudball.

WHEREAS by an order dated the 23rd day of December, 1914, made in the above matter the Court directed a meeting of the creditors of the above Bank to be convened on the 4th day of March 1915, under the Chairmanship of the District Judge of Meerut for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving a scheme of arrangement proposed to be made between the said Bank and such creditors the details of which scheme were duly published, and the Chairman of the meeting having submitted his report to the Court; notice is hereby given that the said report will be taken into consideration by the Court on the 24th day of May, 1915, at the hour of 10-30 a.m.

By order,
COLIN L. M. SMITH,
Deputy Registrar.
Dated Allahabad, 24th day of March, 1915. 239

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

A valuable estate situate within 5 minutes run from Lonawla Station admeasuring about 8½ acres and containing a bungalow with 1 Hall, 4 Bedrooms, and a veranda with outhouses, garden and a paca built well and situate on hilly ground, is for sale by private treaty. For particulars apply to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT BREACH CANDY ROAD GIRGAUM, ON THE EAST SIDE OF FRAMJI CAWASJI'S TANK AT DHOBI TALAO.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th of April, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of N. C. Dalal Esq., attorney for the transferee of mortgage in favour of and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor Dadabhoy Ranji by virtue of the power of sale given to the said mortgagees under the indenture of mortgage dated 23rd April, 1892, the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax ground with the messuages or dwelling houses and shops standing thereon containing by admeasurement 549 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the East side of Breach Candy Road, near Dhobitalao, otherwise called Framji Cawasji Tank in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 21 and 23 and new Nos. 147 and 167, old Survey No. 2/1214, and new survey No. 3 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 775, now under Ward Nos. 1945 and 1946, and street Nos. 9(a), 13 and 1 Girgaum Street which said piece or parcel of land is bound on the north by the property of Jamsetji Merwanji Colsawala formerly belonging to Harichand Sadashiv on the south by the estate and range of buildings belonging to Pestonji Bomanji Palkhiwala but formerly of Luxman Vinoba Kamat on the East by the property of Ardeshir Edulji Chinoy formerly of Edwin Heycock and on the West by said Breach Candy Road and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds, etc., apply to N. C. Dalal Esq., solicitor for the said mortgagees at his office at Oak Lane in Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT AGAR STREET IN MAHIM.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Messrs. Poonamchand Bhootaji and Kupa Sadaji and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Tarabai widow of Rambhaw Hari, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctionners, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises in virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage dated 9th October 1912.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Agar Street, Mahim, out of the Fort of Bombay, and admeasuring 6,000 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 432, New No. 4216 and Old Survey No. 592 and New Survey No. 1/1704 and which premises are assessed by the Municipality under "G" Ward Nos. 2968 (1) and 2967 and Street Nos. 432 and 433 and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East and South by public passage, on the West partly by a road passage and partly by the Oart of Shri Ganpatis Pagoda and on the North partly by the Oart belonging to the Church of N. S. de Salvacao and partly by the Oart of Shivdas Purshottamdas and which said premises are at present occupied by the said mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of deeds, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th April, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Glenerk Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table and hanging lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, teapoys, easy chairs, writing tables, book cases, office chairs, one sweet-tone piano, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown almyrahs, cane teapoys and chairs, matting, valuable garden tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of the Hon. Marshall Reid, C.I.E. Managing Director, the Bombay Co.. Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

FURNITURE ONLY WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT. AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS AT 2 P.M.

A very rare and unique opportunity for Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want really very artistic and ornamental furniture.

By order of the executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.), each day at "Saboo Palace," Narayan Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road. Malabar Hill, very handsome and unique rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain China and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, side-boards, dining table, wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs all made to especially selected English designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and the rest imported from England.

Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers—Messrs. Reid and Barton.

Porcelainware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby and Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.

Best Carrara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.

English and Indian silverware and carved ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A. Wyland at Agra made to order; and Axminister stair carpets and rugs of best English makes.

Oil paintings by some well-known painters.

Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks and Co., and others.

Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.

Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.

The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by a gentleman, who had made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

OUR SPECIAL HOLIDAY BILL!
Farewell Performance of
MISS GRACE PALOTTA & MR. EDWARD NABLE
in
"GIRL ACROSS THE WAY"
A ripple of merriment from start to finish.
ANIMATED WAR MAPS.
The Fight for Warsaw and the Naval Battles in the Pacific.
EXTREMELY INTERESTING.
PATHE'S LATEST WAR GAZETTE | EXCELSIOR WAR FILMS
MAX AS A HAIR-DRESSER
Max Linder's latest screaming adventure.
KINEMACOLOR
NEW SERIES "FROM BUD TO BLOSSOM"
Another W. W. Jacobs' Comedy
"LAWYER QUINCE"
England's foremost Humorous writer at his best—by the London Film Co.
Special Holiday Matinee to-day
at 5 p.m. REDUCED PRICES.

PALACE OF VARIETIES GAIETY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
AT THE GAIETY
TO-NIGHT 10 O'CLOCK SHOW
At EDWARD'S THEATRE
LATE LA SCALA
For a few Nights only, this Season's most Successful Musical Comedy Revue
THE DUKE'S VISIT
By THE WORLD'S TRIO
in Songs, Funniosities and Eccentricities
A Truly delightful entertainment from start to finish.
MISS NORAH MOORE
in her Captivating Song
"MEPHISTOPHELES."
Also a fine Selection of Pictures
LOOK OUT THURSDAY NEXT
Another GRAND VARIETY BILL
MDLLE BARTELL
Smartest Lady Juggler.
SISTERS CARTELLE
Speciality Dancers and Fine Singers.
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
Wonderful Comedian and Dancer.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

Charni Road
TO-NIGHT
DETECTIVE CRAIG'S COUP
A PHOTO PLAY IN 5 PARTS
SUPERB—SENSATIONAL AND WITH MORAL
AN entirely new series containing some very novel features, notably the Motor-boat Chase and Battle with Machine-gun on the River
B LLY BOY
IN A SCREEMING COMEDY
AND
A C ARMINGLY COLORED FILM
OF
SERINGHAM—MADRAS
Together with
PATHE'S GAZETTE
Time and Prices as usual.

DANCE

The Ex-Soldiers Society of India and Burma (Bombay Branch) will hold a Subscription Dance in the Town Hall, on Friday, 9th April.
Dancing commencing 9-30 p.m.
Tickets Rs. 3 one Gent. & Lady.
Extra Lady & members Rs. 1-8.
Can be had from any of the members or the Branch Secretary.
W. J. PRYKE,
45, Berkley Place,
BYCULLA.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

The Home of Quality Pictures.

The Coolest and Comfortable Theatre with fine Gardens.

'Phone Sandhurst Road, No. 1266

THE TERMENDOUS SUCCESS OF AND A HUGE DRAW OF HOUSES TO WITNESS OUR GREATEST SERIAL PROBLEM PHOTOPLAY.

THE TREY O' HEARTS

DIRECT FROM THE PUBLISHER TO OUR SCREEN.

36,000 Feet. 15 Episodes. 30 Parts. 36,000 Feet.

EVERY EPISODE COMPLETE IN ITSELF

Paramount Plot, Perfect Photography, Paragon Production, comprising of Stirring Action and Novel Incident, Love and Hate, Intrigue and Adventure, Peace and War, Pathos and Humour, Rendered in Plausible Fashion and Featuring the Foremost of the Greatest Film Stars Miss CLEO MADISON, the Fearless Lady, playing the Dual Role of Twin Sisters Judith and Rose, and assisted by Mr. George Larkin, the Leading Man in her daring deeds.

The Film is a CINEMATOGRAPHIC GEM and positively a very Rare one.

We present this week the 2nd Instalment of part 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 with PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE and a side splitting COMIC.

Prize Matinees: Sat. & Sun. 5 15 to 6-45. 3 SHOWS Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

MONDAY being Public Holiday an Extra Prize Show will be given at 5-15.

No advance in prices. Band will be in attendance on every Sunday.

Bookings can be had at the Theatre.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE.

LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.

LAST FEW NIGHTS

LAST FEW NIGHTS

of this Great Show in Bombay.

Special Easter Holiday Matinee

TO-DAY! TO-DAY

Doors open at 3. Commence at 4 p. m.

Children Half price at Matinees only.

Bring all the little ones and give them an Easter Treat.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT!

OUR NEW PROGRAMME

By our All Star Company

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

TWO PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AFTERNOONS

One at 4 p.m. and One at 9-30 p.m.

Booking at the Circus tent daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

W HARMSTON, Proprietor. R. ALTON & W SYMONS Agents.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Daily Sessions as Usual

Monday, 5th April. (Bank Holiday)

Morning Sessions 9 to 11 with Band.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 1 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China
Taiping F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Hainhong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER. Agent.

'Post Box No. 84.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. 16

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 2.

Rainfall is reported from the north of the Punjab and the surrounding hills and from the east of Bengal and Assam, the chief falls being Parachinar and Dera Ismail Khan one inch, Khushab, Cherat and Murree three quarters and Narayanganj two.

Forecast:—General decrease in rainfall.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 3rd April, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen but is still above normal at night in south-western and the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature continues generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect during the day in upper Sind and at Ajmer but continues in excess at night in Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has fallen and is generally in defect in Gujarat and Kahiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Belgaum and normal or in defect elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 3rd of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total since Nov. 1st to date.	Variation since Nov. 1st to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	76.3	66.0	76	..	9.62	—6.92
Do. (2nd)	86.3	70.1	60	..	0.40	—3.61
Jask						
Muskat	80.0	75.7	69	..	3.17	—5.42
Do. (2nd)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	90.5	70.1	62	..	0.86	—0.67
Rawalpindi	90.8	56.6	76	..	10.22	1.81
Lahore	89.8	63.9	64	..	4.94	1.62
Hissar	96.3	67.2	54	..	3.89	..
Ambala	96.1	66.1	58	..	4.73	—0.70
Delhi	95.0	72.3	57	..	10.74	7.93
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.4	72.3	58	..	8.13	6.56
Mainpuri	99.5	72.1	49	..	4.55	2.44
Jhansi	90.6	75.9	35	..	3.43	1 66
Cawnpore	99.2	77.7	40	..	3.05	—1.50
Allahabad	100.6	72.1	31	..	4.62	—2 50
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	93.1	71.2	66	..	0.91	—0.18
Karachi	83.0	74.3	80	..	1.09	—0.34
Ajmer	92.0	74.0	43	..	3.70	2.41
Jaipore	94.5	71.1	38	..	3.59	2.15
Kotah	97.6	77.6	37	..	5.93	5.06
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.8	71.0	78	..	1.34	0.89
Dwarka	84.7	76.4	82	..	1.46	0.78
Veraval	81.9	71.3	83	..	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	92.5	67.2	77	..	0.43	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	94.4	69.2	81	..	0.18	—0.38
Surat	95.5	71.5	72	..	0.79	0.45
Ahmedabad	98.5	73.6	71	..	0.33	—0.06
Deesa	97.6	70.3	64	..	0.96	0.45
Neemuch	90.3	65.2	49	..	4.32	2.52
Indore	97.4	68.8	42	..	2.18	1.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	97.9	69.5	33	..	3.54	0.95
Saugor	96.4	69.2	30	..	3.44	1.16
Hoshangabad	101.7	69.8	32	..	4.58	2.14
Khandwa	101.0	70.2	35	..	3.11	1.22
Akola	103.2	73.1	23	..	4.67	2.63
Amroati	102.8	72.8	28	..	4.11	2.04
Nagpur	102.7	77.4	24	..	5.57	3.03
Chanda	104.5	76.0	30	..	5.44	2.59
Raipur	103.7	77.1	26	..	2.73	0.46
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.5	76.5	77	..	1.17	0.68
Ratnagiri	86.5	75.1	68	..	0.54	—0.20
Mormugao	90.2	77.2	74	..	1.59	0.89
Karwar	87.7	76.8	81	..	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.4	66.3	45	..	4.62	3.78
Ahmednagar	99.9	66.9	24	..	2.81	1.32
Poona	97.0	65.3	50	..	0.95	—0.57
Sholapur	101.5	73.6	31	..	6.67	4.96
Bijapur	98.6	73.5	38	..	6.16	4.57
Belgaum	92.9	63.3	65	..	4.93	3.57
Aurangabad	98.7	64.0	28	..	4.27	2.79
Nizamabad (Indur)	101.7	74.9	30	..	4.33	2.46
Hyderabad	101.1	76.5	48	..	4.31	3.06
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.3	77.1	60	..	3.61	0.11
Calicut	89.8	77.2	79	..	9.34	2.34
Cochin	88.6	77.6	75	..	22.68	11.02
Colombo	90.7	75.1	95	..	26.99	—1 15
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.3	79.1	76	..	7.66	0.73
Bellary	104.3	76 9	41	..	4.99	2 50
Cuddapah	106.3	86 2	68	..	9.37	4.52
Madras	99.7	80 2	72	..	24.95	4.43
Bangalore	94.6	69.4	66	..	4.07	—0.20
Coimbatore	97.1	73.2	71	..	7.73	1.92
Trichinopoly	103.1	79.1	47	..	7.69	—1.60
Negapatam	95.3	80.9	76	..	22.22	—7.80

COMMERCIAL.

INDIAN COTTON RATES.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 3.

To whatever influence it may be due, the broad fact remains, that whereas a couple of months ago cotton of all descriptions was going begging at about fifty rupees per candy less than current rates, to-day, speculators, mill buyers and exporters are tumbling over one another to acquire the staple at the enhanced rates. The general tone, which a short time ago was described as dull and lifeless, has suddenly assumed a remarkable spirit of buoyancy, holders of ready and forward cotton being firm in their ideas at the advanced rates, both for ready and forward deliveries. This is certainly a very satisfactory state of affairs, and though the spirit of optimism, which has suddenly enveloped our cotton traders, has been somewhat belated in materialising it is all the more welcome now that it has come.

As industrial conditions are pretty well what they were three months ago, it would be interesting to get even an inkling of the stimulating factor which has so unexpectedly lashed our slumbering traders into such a state of feverish business activity. From an industrial point of view, if Fine Broach was not worth Rs. 160 per candy, or thereabouts, two or three months ago, it is certainly not worth any more at the present time. And as the ultimate success of the Allies was just as assured in January as it is now, there can be nothing about the improved war conditions to justify the enhanced prices of cotton and the improved tone of the market.

On the other hand, looking at the question from an economic point of view, as we have done all along in these columns, cotton had no business to be ever quoted at the absurdly low level we have been accustomed to since the war broke out, except to convey the impression that owing to the disorganised state of trade generally, there was no immediate demand for the staple at all, and under such anomalous conditions, the market should merely have been labelled "nominal." The beggarly prices which have been permitted to be seriously quoted as the intrinsic value of this valuable commodity to India, might have had most far-reaching prejudicial results, for it was strenuously advocated in many quarters that cotton planting should be suspended in favour of cereals, of which it was known there was already an abundant surplus in sight. If this blundering policy of reducing cotton cultivating for the next crop is going to find favour in America and Egypt, all the more reason India should double hers.

We hear a good deal of the enormous quantities of old crops which are going to be carried over. But we are not told at the same time of what the world's wastage is going to be over the war, and the stupendous call there must inevitably be for the staple as soon as peace is within sight. It requires neither statistics nor figures to arrive at a fairly sound conclusion that the amount of available cotton will not come within measurable distance of supplementing the actual trade demand, apart from the upward fillip prices will receive when the bullish wave of speculation sweeps over all the big exchange centres.

Broach at Rs. 230 is not quite the absurdity it was when quoted in the region of Rs. 150, but even at this, it is laughable enough, and if Government have the same sympathetic interest in the future of Indian cotton as they evinced towards the wheat trade, they will take measures to prevent a single bale of cotton leaving the country except under their auspices as in the export of the cereal referred to. Otherwise we may have the discomfiture of seeing probably double the existing rates being paid for the staple, of which the country itself will receive precious little benefit. Want of capital prevents our local mills from storing as much of the commodity as they should, and it is in this direction also Government might render considerable service with a little financial aid.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 1st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	200
" " Imports	21,000
Mid. Americans	5.62
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.10

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

	May	9.73
	July	10.03
New York Official noon call	May	9.75
	July	10.02
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	9.43
	July	9.66

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 1st.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.52	5.56
June-July.	5.57	5.61
July-Aug.	5.64	5.68
Oct.-Nov.	5.80	5.84
Jan.-Feb.	5.89	5.93
Mar-April.	5.94	5.98

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, April 1st.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	Unreceived
American Visible Supply	"
Other " "	"
Total Sales	21,000
East Indian Sales	500
Total Speculation	2,000
Total Export	2,000
East Indian Export	200
East Indian Stock	61,000
East Indian Forwarded	900
East Indian Actual Export	1,000
East Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian Speculation	Ni
American Afloat	370,000
East Indian Afloat	14,000
Total Afloat	416,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, April 1st.

Good Bengal M.G.	4.08
F.G. " "	4.20
Fine " "	4.32
Good Oomra M.G.	4.42
F.G. " "	4.54
Fine " "	4.66
Good M.G. Oomra	4.42
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.66
Good Broach	4.95
F.G. "	5.10
Fine "	5.25

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, April 1st.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£	£
Total Bullion	53,900,000	Dec. 3,300,000
Public Deposits	113,700,000	Inc. 21,700,000
Other do.	89,700,000	Dec. 3,300,000
Govt. Securities	44,600,000	Inc. 9,200,000
Other Securities	140,000,000	" 13,400,000
Notes & Gold	37,100,000	Dec. 4,400,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 18 % of the Liabilities.

The sum of £119,000 has been earmarked for Argentina.

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 1st.

Bar Silver Spot 23 9/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £684,000.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
" " " " 6 "	4½
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	1½

Silver Market closed till Tuesday.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain	47,000
Futures at New York May	9.69
Previous closing price	9.77
Futures at New York July	10.00
Previous closing price	10.10
Spot Cotton at New York	9.80
Previous price	9.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.06
Previous price	9.06
Futures at New Orleans May	9.40
Previous price	9.44
Futures at New Orleans July	9.65
Previous price	9.68
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 7/8
Demand Bills	4.79.35
Silver Commercial Bars	50

New York Markets closed on Good Friday.

SHIPMENT OF GOODS.

London, Mar. 12th.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of Feb. 1915,

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piecegoods (in yards).

Bleached and White	9,097,000
Unbleached and Grey	60,832,000
Dyed and Colored	1,704,000
Printed	1,035,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	302,000
Unbleached and Grey	491,000
Total Shipments of Salt	Tons 2,000

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	2,017,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,272,000
Dyed and Colored	363,000
Printed	274,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Uved and Bleached	44,000
Dubleached & Grey	2,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yds.)

Bleached and White	851,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,530,000
Dyed and Colored	54,000
Printed	216,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	142,000
Unbleached and Grey	272,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	6,784,000
Unbleached and Grey	5,664,000
Dyed and Colored	2,848,000
Printed	3,825,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	226,000
Unbleached and Grey	938,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	11,918,000
Unbleached and Grey	4,143,000
Dyed and Colored	888,000
Printed	2,321,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	61,000
Unbleached & Grey	152,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 1st.

WHEAT.

Indian Wheat unoffered.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. value 60

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May 55½

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-ship sellers March-April. 53

Calcutta Linseed April-May Buyers 52

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) May June sellers 48½

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March. Hull sellers £7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£69½
Copper Braziers	£87
Yellow Metal	8½

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool 14/5 to 14/10

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally 30

English Best Selected Copper 76¾

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystal C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay spot 22/3 to 22/9

According to quality duty paid.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	16/3
July	15/10½
August-September	15 4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	16/4½
July	16
August-September	15/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June	18
July	17/3
August-September	16/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and	
Karachi June	18/1½
July	17/4½
August-September	16/10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKET.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent. .....Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.

White Delhi .....Rs. 6-2-6, R. D. per cwt.

Red Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 6-2 R. D. per cwt.

Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready .....Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore .....Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Etawah ...Rs. 6-1, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Katni .....Rs. 7-2, B. T. per cwt.

Yellow Gujerat ...Rs. 6-4, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready .....Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts .....Rs. 26 B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed .....Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready .....Rs. 5-8, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed .....Rs. 2-12, R.D., per cwt.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.

White sm. gr. 15 per cent. ...Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.

Black Katni ...Rs. 37-8, B. T. per candy.

Mughi .....Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.

Yellow Hingunghat. Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.

Yellow Kathiawar .....Rs. 44-4, B. T. per candy.

Red Jubbulpore ...Rs. 39, B. T. per candy.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The Share Market ruled steady yesterday. A fair amount of business was put through in jute mill shares, prices of which were well maintained. Coal shares changes hands in larger numbers with an improvement in rates. Tea shares were firm but without showing much activity. The market is closed for the Easter vacation until the 6th April.

The following sales were registered:—Coal-Bokaro and Ramghur 10/4, 10/8; Phularitand 3/10; South Govindpur 7/4, 7/8.

Jute—Alliance (ord) 139/8, 140; Earnagore 73; Clive (ord) 57/8; L. Delta (ord) 161, 162; Empire (ord) 12/4, 12/6; Fort William (ord) 58, 59; Fort Gloster (ord) 171, 172; Hooghly (ord) 13/4, 13/8; Hooghly (prefs) 10/12; Kamarhatty (ord) 142, 143.

Tea.—Kalacherra 101; Rajabarrie 103.

Miscellaneous—Baraset Basirhat Railway 106, 106/8; Burn and Co. (prefs) 101; Calcutta City Flour 10/8.

Government Securities—Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 82/2 to Rs. 92/4.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1915

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	29.885 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.6 "
Dew Point	72.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.740 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.5 "
Minimum do. do.	76.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,ENW,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	158 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	High Water. Depth. on Still.	Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Low Water. Depth. on Still.
	April.	h. m.	ft. in.	Ap.	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	5	m 1 31	27 9	5	m 7 39	14 4
		2 31a	23 7		8 14a	19 1
Tu.	6	m 2 16	28 8	6	m 8 24	15 4
		3 30a	27 6		9 19a	20
W.	7	m 3 10	25 5	7	m 9 19	16 8
		4 39a	26 6		10 59a	20 11
Th.	8	m 4 19	24 3	8	m 10 34	18 0
		5 1a	26 11			
F.	9	m 7 48	24 1	9	m 2 9	19 9
		8 41a	26 4		1 52a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 5 (Monday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 54m
" 6 (Tuesday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 54m
" 7 (Wednesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m
" 8 (Thursday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 53m
" 9 (Friday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 54m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h, 42.4m. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h 5-7m. p.m. First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h, 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h, 49-8m. p.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 1st.

Nour-el-Bar	Munsjaree	Muscat
Europa Maru	Hirano	Singapore

April 2nd

Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	London

April 3rd

Varela	Denne	Bussreh
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Singu	Reid	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

April 2nd

Lhasa	King	Karachi

April 3rd

Arabia	Palmer	London
Poleric	Chisholm	Calcutta

The following vessels have entered the docks for loading.

Steamers Kaiser-i-Hind	for	London
" Chakdina	for	East Africa
" Calcutta	for	Europe

April 3.

S. S. Nour-el-Bahr:—The steamer Nour-el-Bahr, 178 tons, Captain Salem Munsjaree, arrived here on Thursday from Muscat, which port she left on the 24th ultimo, with a general cargo. She came here to undergo repairs.

S. S. Europa Maru:—The steamer Europa Maru, 2,286 tons, Captain S. Hirano, arrived here on Thursday from Singapore, which port she left on the 19th March, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989 tons, Captain C. D. Bennett, arrived here on Good Friday from London, with the mails of the 13th March, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varela, 1,932 tons, Captain G. H. A. Denne, arrived here on Saturday from Bussreh, having left that port on the 22nd March, with a general cargo and 15 saloon and 48 deck passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed on the 2nd instant for Karachi, with the mails and passengers on board.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, left Bombay on Saturday afternoon for London and intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Paris:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris, homeward bound, passed Port Said on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru left Singapore for Hongkong, (Homeward bound) on the 31st March.

S. S. Nawab:—The Anchor Line steamer Nawab left Suez on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Mahanada:—The Anchor Line steamer Mahanada left Liverpool on the 1st instant.

S. S. Malakand:—The Anchor Line steamer Malakand arrived at London on the 1st instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Saturday, April 3rd, 1915.

B. Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
C. & R. Trabbi	B. Voss	A. M. Jeewanjee
F. Asahi Maru	Kuchiti	S. Tyebji & Sons
H Salma	Rosmasen	F. F. Campbell & Co
K Jerdah		T. Morrison & Co
M. Kowiet	Wilson	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	Abubakar	B. S. N. & Co.
Irrawadi	Mahomed	
Mahanadi	Ismail	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Europa Maru	Hirano	F. F. Campbell & Co
4	Ischia	Paolette	Marittima Italiana
6	Rotenfels	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
8	Roma	Coniolo	Marittima Italiana
10/11	Kanagawa Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha
12	Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
14	Linga	Cutbush	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3	Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. Graham & Co
4	Sardinia	Jeffries	P. & O. Co
5	Kaisar-I-Hind	Bennet	P. & O. S. N. Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

20	Hejaz	Gray T. M. & Co

H. D. D.

Peter Jebsen	Nienwager	D, Nanjee & Sons

M. D. D.

Sardar	Orkegrd	H. S. Sparling

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Coceyanna	Shillingha w	M. M. & Co
Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co.
Gaelic	Meintyre	J. M. & Co
Inveran	Adam	W. & A. G. & Co
Kesara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	T. M & Co
Sindra	Bryn	Bombay S. N. Co
Ujina	Abbot	" "
Zealandia	Denne	B. I. S. N. Co

EXPORTS.

April 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 8,800 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 224 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Ischia (s) 550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Rotenfels (s) 1,250 tons manganese ore (loose), Central India Mining Co.

Culma (s) 3,000 tons manganese ore (loose), Turner Morrison and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kanagawa Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—750 casks cement, 15 packages sulphur, 50 casks sulphate of copper, 80 cases glass beads, 2 cases glass chimneys, 35 cases glass beeds, 2 cases glass jars, 80 cases glass globe, 39 cases glass mirror, 2 cases glass pipes, 14 cases looking glass, 674 cases glassware, 6 cases cigars, 350 cases camphor, 1,124 cases matches, 45 cases matting, 105 bales straw boards, 656 bundles rattan, 175 cases beer, 27 cases brass wire, 6 cases brass ware, 60 bales 34 bundles copper sheets, 10 cases yellow metal sheets, 380 bales rice, 2,725 bales sago flour, 100 cases preserves, 23 cases tea, 644 bundles sandal wood, 10 bales 15 cases cotton yarn, 50

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

BOMBAY GAMKHANA (3) BEAT PARSI HOCKEY ASSOCIATION (1).

Quite a large crowd of spectators witnessed the trial of strength between these two teams in the first round of the above tournament on the former's ground on Saturday, the result being a victory for the home team by three goals to one. The standard of hockey, though not of a very high order was fairly fast, the spectators' interest being kept up to the finish. The forwards maintained a hot pace throughout and the victory of the home team may be solely attributed to the superiority in pace and dashing movements of their forwards over the Parsi front line, who with better finish in forward play might have reduced the margin. The difference in scores, however, is a true index of the game—the superiority of the Gymkhana attack being manifest throughout and as for missed chances both sides were equal sufferers. The defence play on either side was, on the whole, very defective, Kilby, Gerrard and D. Kapadia being the only players who were both resourceful and sedulous workers for their respective sides. In a fast game, the brunt of the work always falls on the halves, who have to follow up every run of their own forwards, and to follow back every dash of their opponents and to this neither half-line could lay any special claim. There was no lack of go or earnestness. On the contrary, there was too much jumbling at times in the anxiety to take possession of the ball. The Parsi half-line, where Divecha had played brilliant games in previous years for the Association, was hopelessly weak and the result was that every time such tricky go-ahead and thrustful forwards as Captain Yates, Washer and Captain Rigby got possession of the ball they made sweeping movements which frequently threatened danger to the Parsi goal. The Parsi forwards showed up very well at times—Ghandy the outside right in particular being very prominent with his brilliant dodging runs which, however, were not effective as there was no support and his passes were not improved upon. Patel also worked very hard, but the rest were rather weak. During the last few minutes of the game Kapadia came up as a forward and initiated some sorties which again were ineffective—either owing to too much short passing in front of the Gymkhana goal or fumbling. Anyhow, they lost after a good fight as their defence stood no chance against the dash of the Gymkhana forwards especially Captain Yates, Washer and Sothers. The game, which was a cleam one, was supervised by Mr. Ward and Sgt. Butt.

THE GAME.

The game was started at 5-44, the Gymkhana defending the Police Court end goal. A rush by the Parsi forwards took the ball to the Gymkhana circle where Turner was penalised for a knock-on. From the ensuing short corner Kapadia while on the point of shooting was held back for a faulty stoppage. The Gymkhana forwards now attacked from the "free" that followed and a splendid passing bout ended with Captain Yates shooting, which the Parsi custodian saved by a well-judged kick. But before the Parsi forwards could get along Kilby robbed Mehta and passed on to Captain Yates but Surveyor intercepted and put his forwards ahead. Midfield play followed until Gerrard was found "turning" on the ball. J. Mehta sprinted down the left but Elphick checked his career and drove the ball hard to his forwards. Soon, after the Gymkhana forced a corner but nothing resulted. Ghandy now made some fine dodging efforts along the right wing and twice got past the Gymkhana defence but his final effort was erratic, the ball once going wide of the mark. After some tame exchanges, Ghandy was once more on the "go" but Baines came up and held him at bay. The Gymkhana forwards gradually worked their way up and Washer had a splendid opening from close range. But the angle was difficult and his shot whizzed past the farther post. From the "25" that followed Mehta had a run down the left and sent across to Ghandy who dribbled through with fine stick work and passed on to Bhoot who scored the only goal for his side after seventeen minutes' play.

The ball was middled and some erratic play followed. The Gymkhana forwards fell back in defensive work and once Surveyor sent the ball to Patel who dodged past everybody in the opposing defence; but could not reach the ball in time to send it between the posts and a sure goal was averted. From the bully-off in the Gymkhana twenty-five Washer and Captain Yates got down with a nice combination, but the former was penalised for "sticks" while nearing the firing zone and soon after missed the Parsi goal. A corner resulted, from which Gerrard fed Washer who made amends for his misses by scoring and thus equalising—the ball slowly rolling into the netted space at eight minutes past six.

Within the following two minutes a forward movement by the Gymkhana brought the ball in the Parsi shooting circle and Captain Yates scored with a nice uppish shot—which the Parsi cutodian had no chance of saving—thus securing the lead for his side.

Continuing to attack the Gymkhana team forced a corner but befor the shot could be untilised Mr. Ward blew his whistle for half-time, the scores being—

Bombay Gymkhana .....Two goals.
Parsi Hockey Association ...One goal.

The play ruled even for some time after resumption and eventually Ghandy Idavala and Patel got going. Kilby who worked very hard throughout was penalised for "sticks" which left the home defence under great pressure. But Elphick came to the rescue and by driving hard kept the coast clear. Capt. Yates, Washer and Sothers went down off a centre pass by Captain Rigby but Pavri averted a calamity by conceding a corner which proved fruitless. The pressue, however, was well-sustained and Kapadia being penalised for a knock on, the outlook grew more ominuous than ever but by sheer dint of hard defensive tactics, the venue of operations was changed, the ball being transferred to the opposing territory. The attack was short-lived, as the Gymkhana defence made short matters of the incursions by the Parsi invaders who looked thoroughly winded. They occasionally put on spurts but finished tamely and Kapadia came up to play forward which considerably improved matters but hesitation in shooting and unnecessary short passing in front of the Gymkhana goal foiled many attempts at scoring. Once Turner rushed out in time and saved a catastrophe with a well-judged kick.

During the closing period Washer increased the Gymkhana lead and after making some unsuccessful attempts the Parsi Association retired beaten, the final scores being:—

Bombay Gymkhana .....Three goals.
Parsi Hockey Association ...One goal.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Turner, goal; Elphick and Baines, backs; Kilby, Gerrard and Quinn, halves; Masters, Captain Yates Washer, Sothers and Captain Rigby, forwards.

Parsi Hockey Association:—Cabinet-maker, goal; Pavri and Kapadia, backs; S. Mehta, Surveyor and Bookbinder, halves; Ghandy, Idavala Patel, Bhoot and J. Mehta, forwards.

Referees:—Mr. Ward and Sgt. Butt.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C. Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College casuals, 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway, 3—0.
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.

OTHER FIXTURES.

Unless otherwise notified the second round ties of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament will be played off as follows:—

Monday April 5th—Parsi Cyclists v. Parsi Pioneers (end of 1st round).

SECOND ROUND.

Tuesday April 6th—Bombay Gymkhana v. R. G. A. Colaba.

Wednesday April 7th—Lusitanian Sporting Club v. Republican H. C.

Thursday April 8th—Rangers v. Byculla United H. C.

Friday April 9th—Grant Medical College v. Winners of Parsi Cyclists and Parsi Pioneers.

Saturday April 10th—Jhansi 2nd Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vl. Rifles v. Hornets Athletic.

Monday April 12—G. I. P. Ry. v. Bhusaval Gymkhana.

Tuesday April 13th—Igatpuri Ry. Gymkhana v. Eastern Telegraphs.

Wednesday April 14th—Lonavla Gymkhana v. Instituto Luso Indiano.

LAWN TENNIS

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Of four games played on Thursday, three were in connection with the Singles. That in the Doubles was a good one, Mr. and Mrs. Simms giving Mr. and Mrs. Cocke two points in every six games. At first the combination of the latter pair was the better with Mrs. Cocke lending the same valuable help at the back to her partner at the net as ever. Mrs. Simms had less of the game than did the lady on the other side, but improved later whereas Simms was wonderfully active. His plans were well worked out, forcing his opponents back then putting on the finishing touch at the net. They were very closely matched in the first set and only after eight games all did Mr. and Mrs. Simms win it. In the next, however, they only lost two games.

In the Singles, small as the start he gave Erb could not hold Baines after making a hard fight of it. He was level at five-all in the first and the second was not an easy set either.

Shanks also made a good bid when receiving start from Wilson, but the latter was too good for him. A long set was just avoided in the first and he took two games to one in the next.

Receiving a point in two thirds of the games, Remington lost his first set badly to Kibblewhite, and though he shewed up better subsequently it was not a long match.

Results:—

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Simms, Scr., beat Mr and Mrs. Cocke, plus 2/6; 10—8, 6—2.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Rose and Hughes W. O. from Medley and England.

"B" CLASS SINGLES.

Kibblewhite, Scr., beat Remington, plus 4/6; 6—2, 6—4.

J. C. Wilson, Scr., beat Shanks, plus 3/6; 6—4, 6—3.

Banies, plus 2/6, beat Erb, Scr.; 7—5, 6—3.

Borisson gave Bartlett a very fair game in "A" division, but the latter's returns were the steadier.

Result:—

L. S. Bartlett, plus 4/6, beat F. Borisson, plus 4—6; 6—4, 6—3.

Saturday's remaining semi-final between Kemble and Mrs. Turner and Medley and Mrs. Robinson was expected to prove a closer fight than eventually proved to be the case. The score however does not quite represent the actual play which was not nearly so-one-sided as would appear, "deuces" being fairly frequent. The defeated pair, who, were in receipt of a rather substantial handicap, reached what ought to have been a winning score on many occasions, but the great steadiness of Kemble and more particularly of his partner, who made very few mistakes, proved too great an obstacle. Medley was not quite at his best but his partner was, her driving both on the back-hand and forehand being the feature of the game. The winners now meet Mr. and Mrs. Simms in the final.

Result:—

Kemble and Mrs. Turner beat Medley and Mrs. Robinson, 6—2, 6—1.

GAME FOR TO-DAY.

HANDICAP SINGLES "B."

J. D. Sherton Baker v. W. N. Jolly.

PROF. GEDDES' LECTURES.

CITIES AS IDEALS TO BE REALISED.

On Friday last in the Library Hall of the Bombay University, Prof. Geddes delivered the third of his series of lectures arranged by the University, the subject being "Cities as ideals to be Realised."

The lecturer said that having in the first lecture dealt with cities in the formative of the past history and in the second with cities as in course of metamorphosis from a lower to a higher phase of industry,—from paleotechnic to neotechnic industry,—he next considered the direction of the city's progress and its tendency in evolution, or in a simpler phrase, the ideal it is seeking to realise instead of mere Utopias promulgated by cranks and sneered at by cynics. We have thus he said opening before us the conception of a defined "Eutopia"; and the endeavour to give this material form and clear embodiment is the problem of town planning, now seen in its higher aspect as city designing. This, however, is a concrete art, and we have to seen what scientific views of it we can obtain from the standpoint of University and how we can relate its warring theories of life. Life is neither mechanical nor unintelligible. It has an active relation of microcosm with environment. Similarly the life of human community has a relation of place work and folk, in which the place affects the fundamental conditions of the people, and yet the people ever transform the place. The simple term of place, work and folk develops a corresponding school of observation, experience and feeling. Beyond this, again, arises a cloister of thoughts and ideas—good true and beautiful—ideas of religious scientific and artistic life. Finally these potent ideals take a clear shape and insist upon realising themselves in the outer world and thus and thus only arises the city of polity culture and art. By the help of this conception a comprehensive treatment of a city's evils becomes possible and instead of dealing with them separately—poverty by the philanthropist disease by the doctor ignorance by the pedagogue, vice by the parson, and crime by the police, we come in sight of a more organised healing of our sick society—a civic hygiene which may before long accomplish results far transcending even these of the neo-technic industry in relation to palea-technic industry.

UNIVERSITIES AND CITIES.

The Professor delivered his last lecture on Saturday afternoon at the same place on "Universities and Cities."

In the course of this lecture he recalled the conception of every human group as developed in various measures and described the University as a microcosm of town, school, cloister and city. At first a group of youths is brought together in a certain place for work and play; they next acquire knowledge and experience in school; they then retire each in his own cloister to think out for himself some ideals of conduct; and finally he enters the world there to project into it what ideal he has shaped and fashioned in these years of preparation. But of curriculum it might be said that it is still in its Germanic form, with its advantage of freedom and with its disadvantage of confused specialism but with little order beyond the alphabetic. Yet the various faculties afford a certain measure of order, and the common arrangement is to proceed from physical activities of technology and art to the biological activities of medicine and then to the psychological ones of education, at last culminating in studies like those of school economics or moral philosophy of the Arts, degree. Treated in this order as independent specialism, the study of engineering produces work at once ugly and artistic; medicine beginning with the study of the dead largely remains fixed upon disease; and education taken as a study of abstract rules becomes confused in their application. Economics without ethics is sordid and ethics without economics is futile. Here then is the justification for a feeling of affinity of knowledge which too often comes to the student, young or old. Now how are we to escape from this tragic confusion? Obviously by transcending specialism and reversing the order. The former order is illusory and the latter order the real one. By beginning with social purpose and conduct the efficiency of economics is realised. By social purpose and its corresponding regular studies, the health is maintained in a far more real way than by any external hygiene, whether of drains or pills. The University reform lies not merely in synthesising the curriculum but socialising the man.

On the motion of Mr. K. Nataraian a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Prof. Geddes for his lectures.

BOY DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

STEPMOTHER'S HEARTLESSNESS.

A Manchester Coroner's jury found that Wilfrid Love, aged eleven, a schoolboy, killed himself by taking poison, but that his act was excusable on account of his age and the provocation he had been subjected to. It was stated that the boy, who was employed in the evenings as door boy to a doctor, was found by his father crying, and complained that his stepmother had hit him. A few minutes later he said: "Dad, I have taken poison." He added that he got it from the doctor's.

The woman refused to fetch a doctor, and did nothing for the boy, who drank some milk and himself helped to prepare some mustard for an emetic. He died at the infirmary twelve hours later from mercurial poisoning. The boy's schoolmaster stated that about a month ago the boy's stepmother showed him a note which she had found in his pocket. It read: "Dear Dad and Mum,—I have taken poison. I can't stand the punching." Then came his name, and below were the words: "It's mum's fault."

Love's father and brother said the deceased seemed afraid of his stepmother, who gave him a bad time. The Coroner remarked that beyond doubt the woman was as morally responsible for the death of the boy as if she had killed him with her own hand.

SUIT TO RECOVER GAMBLING DEBTS.

A JUDGE ON TATTERSALLS.

A case of considerable interest to the sporting world was decided by Mr. Justice Scrutton in the King's Bench Division on Mar. 11, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Plaintiff, Mr. Ralph Levy, Turf commission agent, of 52, Regent-street, sued Mrs. Kate Barclay, music hall artist, professionally known as Miss Kate Carney, for £1,172 13s. 7d. upon an agreement to pay. It was alleged by plaintiff that the amount was found to be due by Tattersall's committee under the submission by the parties of a dispute as to the account between them. Plaintiff further asserted that the amount of the claim was found to be due about Nov. 3, 1913, and that defendant was ordered to pay £100 per month.

Defendant, in her defence, denied that she agree to pay the sum alleged or any sum; she denied that there was any agreement or any submission, and asserted that there never was a dispute as to account. She also denied that she agreed to the arbitration of Tattrsall's committee.

Counsel: For plaintiff, Mr. L. S. Green and Mr. L. Tyfield (instructed by Mr. H. Pfahl); for defendant, Mr. J. B. Mathews, K.C., and Mr, Harold Simmons (instructed by Messrs. J. B. and G. S. Beirnstein).

BETTING DEBTS.

Mr. Tyfield, opening the case for plaintiff, said the claim represented money due from defendant in connection with betting transactions, together with £6 which had been paid her by mistake. Up till July, 1913, the business relations between the parties were quite satisfactory, but on July 19 of that year defendant began to bet heavily, and within a week was indebted to plaintiff for a sum of £1,166. This amount was not met, although plaintiff pressed for payment and particularly for the return of £6 which he had sent her in error. Eventually defendant wrote:

I am sorry I cannot pay, as I have had a run of bad luck. Wait for a while, and as soon as I can I will make some arrangement.

Plaintiff, continued counsel, placed the matter before Tattersall's committee, who wrote to defendant requesting her attendance before them on November 3, 1913. In the event of her non-attendance, ran the letter, th committee might proceed to adjudicate in her absence. On Oct. 30 the dispute had an interesting developmnt. Defendant telephoned to plaintiff asking whether he would accept £200 in full settlement of the debt, and give her three months in which to pay the amount. Plaintiff agreed, but in the end the matter went before Tattersall's committee. Both the parties were present, and the committee came to the conclusion that defendant should pay the £1,172 at the rate of £100 per month.

PLAINTIFF IN THE WITNESS BOX.

Plaintiff gave evidence in support of counsel's opening. He said that out of the sum owed by the defendant he had actually paid away £385; if he had more money on a horse than he wanted he gave it away to other bookmakers. It was true that he agreed to settle for £200, and that he told defendant that if she paid this sum he would inform Tattersall's that the debt had been met, and would ask them to remove the "warning off" notice.

JUDGE'S COMMENTS.

In the course of his judgment, his lordship said: "The plaintiff appears to be a bookmaker of some sort and the defendant is a lady who, on the evidence before me, is a lady who makes bets, and takes the money when she wins and does not pay when she loses. Whatever may be the moral merits of that conduct. I have nothing to do with it as a matter of law. The £1,172 appears to be money alleged to be due on bets, and as such is not recoverable in a court of law. Plaintiff endeavours to get out of the law, which prevents him from recovering the sum directly, by alleging that the parties have agreed to submit the decision of what should be paid to a tribunal called Tattersall's Committee, as to whose nature I have no evidence, and of which I do not know that I am bound to take any judicial notice.

"When the matter was brought before them proceeded his lordship, Tattersall's Committee sent out a document "very much in the form of the writs the King sends out." From the terms of this notice it was clear that the committee would proceed whether defendant was present or not. This was clearly not submission on her part." The court sits" continued his lordship. "I am not told with what ceremonial, or in what courthouse, and the lady is so far terrified by the letter that she attends. She apparently says that she cannot pay, and, like a good many ladies, argues with the judges after the decision has been given. (Laughter.) I am unable to find in that any evidence of submission to the committee.

"The result is that a body who have no authority to give a decision have said that the lady ought to pay a sum which at law the plaintiff could not recover. I cannot see how out of that can be extracted any obligation on a judge to order her to pay what if she was sued for directly, he could not order her to pay. Under those circumstances this action fails.

FREE TRAVEL FOR SOLDIERS.

In response to a memorandum drawn up by the Railway Nationalisation Society the Army Council states:

All soldiers are granted one free journey on leave, prior to embarkation or after serving three months, if they have not previously received this concession. All officers and men travelling on leave from the Continent receive a free warrant to their homes and back.

All sick and wounded soldiers recommended by the medical authorities for sick leave receive free warrants to their homes and thence to the section at which they are ordered to the rejoin. All officers and men under training, travelling on leave at any time, can do so at single fare for the double journey.

Free travelling has been granted in cases of serious illness or death of a near relative.

You will do a better day's work!

—and you will feel fitter and fresher all day—if you begin the day with Sanatogen.

In these days of keen competition, the man who "wins through" is the man who does a better day's work than his competitors.

When you come to analyse it, the quantity and quality of the work you do depends, to a large extent, on the amount of nerve-energy you possess. It is nerve-energy that enables you to make the most of your brains, and supplies the "driving-power" essential to success.

Now, Sanatogen definitely *increases* nerve-energy—does not merely stimulate or excite, but increases it to a remarkable degree. The result is that when you take Sanatogen you do more and better work than you have been accustomed to do. Nor is this a temporary effect; it continues day by day, week by week.

Thus, Sir **H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.**, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Isles, writes: "For a man doing hard mental work in an enervating tropical climate there is, according to my experience, no better invigorator than Sanatogen."

As the President of the Indian Medical Board, **Sir Havelock Charles,** points out: "While in the temperate zone a great strain of work may be endured without impairment of power, in the tropics the powers of resistance are greatly lowered, and eventually, in the predisposed, the nerve break-down called Neurasthenia ensues."

Whether or not you are predisposed to Neurasthenia, you will certainly benefit by taking Sanatogen, especially at this time of the year when the excessive heat throws an extra strain on the system. Thus, the Wife of **Mr. Justice Kensington** writes: "In the great heat of Lahore, where it is especially trying, Mr. Kensington and I have taken Sanatogen, and we have both found it a wonderful reviver and nerve-tonic."

Begin by taking Sanatogen regularly every morning, with or after breakfast.

This will enable you to acquire that extra nerve-energy which spells success in every business and profession; which gives you a zest and a delight in your work; which makes you keen and concentrated, alert and self-confident, and thus gives you the power to realise your ambitions.

Write for a Free Booklet.

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Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars. Provided you mention this paper, we will send you a Free Copy of "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates." This is a practical handbook, written by an experienced physician and containing a great deal of useful information. Address: A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

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Has stood the test of time and is now extensively used in Great Britain and her Colonies in all types of **tuberculosis.** It gives far better results than **any other** treatment specially in **Pulmonary,** and **Glandular Tuberculosis, Tuberculous Joints, Tuberculous Peritonitis** and **Enteritis, Lupus Vulgaris** and **mixed infections.** Not seldom acute cases too respond to its action. It may be employed with perfect safety since it does not cause any irritation locally or constitutionally.

(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times,"30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach, Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

"Some hundreds of cases have been treated so far. The instructive and interesting point about them is the short time that they were under Treatment and that they were able to return to their various business on leaving the Sanitorium. I am getting better results since using **PNEUMOSAN** than ever before. I would point out that cases in the first and second stages respond best to **PNEUMOSAN** although I have had good results in more advanced cases, but these results are not so general or so certain. One is Morally bound to take Notice of a preparation like **PNEUMOSAN** when the Patients all ask torit because they say they feel so much better from its administration and when sees the Improvement in appetite, Temperature, couch and general well being in nearly every case."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Easter, Bank Holiday.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Parsi Cyclists v. Pioneers—1st Round.
Palace of Varieties, The World's Trio in the musical comedy revue "The Duke's Visit," Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and Edwardes Theatre at 10 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 6.

Bombay Diocesan Church Society, Annual Meeting, Cathedral Girls' School, 6 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits, Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per Sardinia, closes at General Post Office at 8 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 7.

Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

THURSDAY, April 8.

Bombay Corporation Meeting 3-40 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Lady Petit's Garden Party to Mr. Hill, Petit Hall, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 9.

Oriental Life Insurance Annual Meeting 3 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m., "The World's Trio."
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN—On 29th, at Dumka, Sonthal Purganas, to Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Drake-Brockman, Indian Police, a daughter.
ESAW—At Calcutta, on 30th instant, the wife of G. Esaw, of R. I. M. Docks, Kidderpore, of twins. Mother and sons doing well.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

GREIG—Killed in action, on the 25th March, John William Henry Greig, 2nd-Lieutenant, Indian Army Reserve, late of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Calcutta.
McANDREW—Killed in action in Flanders, George Bunbury McAndrew, Lieutenant-Colonel, Lincolns.

DEATH.

THOMS—At Broughty Ferry, Scotland, on the 28th inst., Robert S. Thoms, late of Barnagore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

April 5.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

1081. Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "E" Company will detail 3 N.-C Officers and 9 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. on and from 31st March. Dress.—Drill.—Order with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles. Next for duty—"F" Coy. commencing Wednesday night, April 7th.
104. C. C. M. Armourer's Inspection.—The C. C. M. Armourer will inspect the arms in charge of this Corps on the 26th April. All arms and accoutrements must be returned immediately.
106. Bayonet Fighting.—A course of instruction for Offices and N.-C. O's. will be held during April and May. Details will be published later.
107. Recruiting.—Men, desirous of joining the Corps, should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.
109. Range.—The Range is closed until further orders.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the ing the death of Jamnahomed Khoo. 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ....."Carry on!" .....Hume.
Overture .....Light Cavalry" ....Suppe.
Valse .....Ciribiribin" .....Bucalossi.
Selection ..."Melodious Memories" ...Finck.
Melodie ..."Un peu D'Amour" ...Lao Selesu.
Selection ..."The Sunshine Girl" ...Rubens.
Intermezzo ....."Burma Maid" .....Ancliffe.

THE HAJI ESMAIL GUL MAHOMED GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients treated during the month of March, was 4,116. Out of these 1,352 were males, 1,854 females and 910 children, and the daily average attendance of patients was 136.

MAIL DEPARTURES.

The P. & O. Company's English Mail steamer Arabia, which left Bombay on Saturday afternoon for London, took about 300 passengers. Among those who left were, Sir Valentine Chirol, the Hon'ble Mr. E. Maconochie, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. B. Ayling, the Hon'ble Mr. R. C. Culling Carr and the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. S. Smith.

HARDWAR KUMBH MELA RELIEF FUND.

The following sums have been received, as further contributions to the fund:—

Previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,072; Seth Gokuldas Damodar, Rs. 101; Seth Govardhandas Virjee, Rs. 51; Seth Vallabhdas Laxmidas, Rs. 51; Seth Vassiamal Assomal & Co., Rs. 25; Indian Staff of the Bank of Bengal, Rs. 25; Through Mr. O. B. Ghate Pleader Chhindwara, Rs. 19; Mr. Manilal Bhimjibhai, Rajkot, Rs. 10; Mr. Hiralal Ranchhoddas Munim, Rs. 9; Mr. Muljibhai C. Patel, Wadhwan, Rs. 5; and sums below Rs. 5, Rs. 3. Total Rs. 2,371.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE AGAINST A STEPMOTHER.

CURIOUS STORY OF A THOUSAND RUPEE NOTE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate a case is proceeding in which the complainant is charging his step-mother with alleged theft of ornaments and cash worth about Rs. 2,800. Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, barrister-at-law, with Mr. H. Parikh, High Court pleader is far the prosecution and Messrs. B. N. Athavale and J. Bhende, High Court pleaders for the defence.

It appears that one Bhikaji Ramji, a Hindu jobber in cotton, died about a year and half ago leaving certain moveable and immoveable properties with the complainent, a son, the accused, his widow the stepmother of the complainant, and his aged mother. The complainant obtained letters of administration from the High Court, and realised about Rs. 4,000 from certain debtors to the estate. After making certain payments, it is alleged, he had about Rs. 2,400 in currency notes and cash in the house, through the distrust caused by the recent banking crisis.

It is alleged that on the occasion of the last Ganpati festival—24th August 1914—the complainant opened a wooden chest, used as a safe, and took out certain ornaments and cash for the ceremonial day, leaving a sum of Rs. 2,315 in notes: one of Rs. 1,000 numbered W. A./95 19,600 and 12 of Rs. 100 each, one of Rs. 10 and the rest in gold, in a tin cylinder, also certain ornaments in another cyclinder, the key of the chest being kept in his coat pocket as usual. On the following morning he missed the keys and on enquiry was told the accused had removed them to replace the ornaments at night. Four day later, the 28th idem, it being Gauri day he asked the accused for the keys to get out some clothing and ornaments to bedeck the image of the goddess, but the accused it is alleged declined to give up the same, stating that she had not them with her. A quarrel followed and ultimately the complainant forced open the lock, and found the contents of both the cylinders gone. Thereupon he taxed his step-mother with the theft and complained to the Police. It is also alleged that the accused admitted the possession of the property of the alleged theft, but declined to give it up.

The complainant took the matter to court and the Fourth Presidency Magistrate issued a notice to show cause why process should not be issued against the accused. A representation being made to the learned magistrate that the close relationship between both made it desirable that an amicable settlement be brought about, a friend of the family Mr. Gajanan Desai, was chosen to arbitrate, and the information was allowed to be withdrawn. Owing, however, to further disagreement between the parties and the alleged illegal proceedure of the arbitrator the arbitration fell through, and the complainant presented a fresh information, before the same magistrate, who granted a notice. Mr. B. N. Athavale and Mr. Bhende appeared to show cause; Mr. M. B. Kolaskar with Mr. H. Parikh represented the complainant.

At the last hearing, the prosecution examined Ramji Gawan, an agriculturist, who deposed to his having owed Rs. 1,900 odd to the estate of the deceased Bhikaji under a mortgage of his fields. The sum was paid in currency notes, one of Rs. 1,000 and eight of Rs. 100 each and the balance in cash. The next witness Mr. Patel produced the transfer mortgage deed and deposed to the numbers of the abovementioned currency notes noted on the transfer mortgage deed; one for Rs. 1,000 being W A/95 19600. This witness was followed by the stationmaster, Dadar Station, G. I. P. Railway. He produced the cash remittance note book for September, 1914, from which it was proved that one one-thousand rupee note, number 19600 (the first letter being gummed over) was cashed by Govind Pandu, a railway police Head Constable, then stationed at Dadar, on 14th September, 1914, which fact was noted down on the cash remittance memo of the day. This memo further disclosed the fact that the gross earnings of the day from midnight of 13th to midnight 14th September for 24 hours at the station amounted to Rs. 1,000-0-3 only. It was the practice at the station to send the remittance to the Head Office Cashier by the 8 a.m. "Cash" train on the following mornings, the voucher being made out in triplicate two being forwarded to the Head Office Cashier and the conterfoil remained at Dadar while one of the two parts sent was returned duly recepted to the Head Office which was then stuck on to the counterfoil.

At this stage the further hearing was postponed to Wednesday next.

HOUSE-TRESPASS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Pryde, charged Sakaram Ganoo, with house-trespass with intent to commit theft.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused, prior to starting on his nefarious business removed his shoes at the Esplanade Bandstand and entrusted them to a friend of his. He then went to the ground-floor of Mayo House and climbed up a window into the bedroom of Lieutenant Clark of the Supply and Transport Corps. The noise roused Lt. Clark, who found the accused standing near him. He seized him and handed him over to the Police.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he had been to Mayo House as he had been called there by a Sahib.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and as he had a previous conviction against him, and sentensed him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

While the P. and O. mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind was delayed at Port Said for a week on the last homeward voyage by accident to the steam pipe the Company authorised an allowance of one pound a day to all first class and fifteen shillings a day to all second class passengers who wished to visit Cairo during that time. Of the 140 passengers, all but two or three availed themselves of the opportunity.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

A bright and entertaining programme at the Excelsior has been appreciated during the holidays by crowded houses. This is the last week of the stay of Miss Grace Palotta and Mr. Edward Nable, and for it they have chosen another of those delightful little sketches which have proved so popular during their visit to Bombay. It is entitled "The Girl Across the Way," and though, as in the other sketches of Mr. Nable's that have been presented at this theatre, there is nothing special about the story, there are as usual several catchy songs, and the audience has in addition the pleasure of seeing Miss Palotta disguised as a boy, and a very fascinating boy too. Perhaps the best of the musical numbers is a duet, "Oh! What a Night to Spoon!" which is presented with very pretty scenic effects. "A Cloud came o'er his Brow" is another taking number, presented by Mr. Nable, and another song which for want of a better title is called, "La! La! La!" is another item which never failed during the holidays to bring down the house. When Miss Palotta and Mr. Nable leave Bombay for Australia at the end of the week they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have created something like a record during their brief stay in India.

In the film programme there are several very attractive items. "Lawyer Quince," for instance, is a most finished production. It is another of those delightful comedies after the stories of W. W. Jacobs, and is as good as any which have yet been screened in Bombay, the characterisation and general presentation being really excellent.

Two of the animated maps which are an occasional feature at this theatre are also being shown, and though they are not as elaborate as some of their predecessors they are if anything rather clearer, and the first attempt to illustrate a seafight is by no means unsuccessful.

Pathe's "Gazette" and a film descriptive of the war in Africa are the topical films which are being shown, the Kinemacolour has for once in a way nothing to do with the war, being a charming nature study, and there is a most amusing comedy with which to wind up the evening.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The success of detective dramas shown by the Imperial Cinema is said to be so phenomenal that the management have again secured a well played film dealing with this class of subject. Into what low depths and perils an unsuspecting youth of good heart, but careless, pleasure-seeking disposition, may fall, is shewn with striking emphasis in "Detective Craig's Coup." Yet, how a fault can be retrieved is the moral that is driven home with equal stress in this film drama. The programme includes an amusing comedy by that great child actor Billy Boy, and the usual Pathe's Gazette together with a colored travel picture on Seringham, Madras Presidency.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 3.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. C. Carr resigns his seat as an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Viceroy's Council shall now assemble at Simla.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. V. S. Wilkinson, I.C.S., is appointed substantively to the Department on probation.

Mr. L. G. L. Evans, I.C.S., is posted temporarily as Additional Assistant Master, Mayo College, Ajmere.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. K. Mitra and Mr. D. N. Dutt are appointed Deputy and Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyer becomes Deputy Accountant-General, Madras.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. Hauxwell, Mr. Monro is confirmed as Conservator, 1st grade; Mr. Lovegrove (now on Foreign Service) 2nd grade; Mr. Chatterbuck promoted to 2nd grade provisional substantive, vice Mr. Lovegrove, Mr. Leete promoted 3rd grade, substantive and Mr. Perre to 3rd grade provisional substantive.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Overton and Armstrong, Superintendents of Telegraphs, retire from the Service.

Mr. David, Inspector of Mines, retires from the Service.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Degale, 5th Cavalry, to be the Commandant of the Viceroy's Bodyguard, vice Captain Manderson.

Mr. Haslehurst, Assistant Postal Censor, Bombay, has one month's leave.

Captain Joyuson, 15th Lancers, is transferred to temporary half pay list.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. C. Young officiates as Secretary, Railway Board, vice Mr. Ryan on leave.

Mr. Crighton officiates as Locomotive Superintendent, N.-W. Railway, vice Mr. Biernacki on leave.

MOTHER OF SIX SOLDIERS.

Semi-military honours were accorded to the remains of Mrs. Margaret Jane Medhurst, aged sixty-one, of Pyrford, near Woking, Surrey, when the interment took place in the little village churchyard. Mrs. Medhurst, whose six sons are serving with his Majesty's forces, was borne to the grave by six sergeants of the 19th Royal Hussars, of which regiment her third son is squadron sergeant-major.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain E. Conran, Flying Corps.
Lieut. C. Eills, Liverpools.
Captain E. Gore-Browne, 8th Londons.
Second Lieut.. A. McGoun, Lancasters.
Captain H. M. Mansfield, Artillery.
Lieut. S. Tabor, Bedfords.
Captain P. Townshend, Berkshiers.
Captain H. G. Roberts, South Lancashires.
Second Lieut. E. Ruse, Engineers.
Lieut. H. Selby, Suffolks.
Second Lieut. W. Trutshawe, Liverpools.

LONDON, April 2.

The following casualties are reported:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. T. H. Little, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Morgan, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. Stratford, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. J. G. Gregory, Sixth Londons.
Captain H. Hussey, Somerset Light Infantry.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Second-Lieut. M. Chidson, Artillery (Flying Corps).
Second-Lieut. F. E. Davies, Rifle Corps.
Lieut. G. N. Humphreys, Flying Corps.
Lieut. G. Mapplebeck, Liverpools (Flying Corps).
Second-Lieut. O. Sanders, Artillery.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. H. D. Payne, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. M. Murphy, Worcesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. H. L. Mackintosh.
Second-Lieut. H. May, Dorsets.

LONDON, April, 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. V. R. Johnson, Devons.
Lieut. A. S. Jones, South Lancs.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. H. H. Travers.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Captain J. F. Bill, South Wales Borderers.

LONDON, April 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. A. Attwater, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. W. Sheppard, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. E. F. L. Taylor, Devons.
Second-Lieut. A. Venning, Artillery

LONDON, April 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. T. L. Frost, Cheshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain C. G. L. Tottenham, Engineers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 2.

The ninetieth list of casualties in France and Belgium contain the following names:

KILLED.

Subadar Birbahadur Rana, 1/8th Gurkhas (attached 2/8th).

DIED OF DISEASE.

Captain E. H. Ovans, 125 Napier Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Jamadar Chanbir Thapa, 2/2nd Gurkhas.

The following names are in 92nd list.

KILLED.

Subadar Sing Negi, 2/39th Garuhal Rifles.
Jamadar Ghantri Singh Bisht, 2/39th Garuhal Rifles.
Subadar Biria Gurung, 1st Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Deb Sing, 1/3rd Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Chebi Sing, 1/3rd Gurkha Rifles.
Jamadar Prem Sing Negi, 1/3rd Gurkha Rifles.
Jamadar Jit Sing Debi, 1/3rd Gurkha Rifles.
Jamadar Deb Sing Debi, 1/3rd Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Durga Gurung, 1/4th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Bahiral Bahadur Khattri, 1/9th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Nanabahadur Rawal, 1/9th Gurkha Rifles.
Jamadar Bombahadur Ghatri, 2/9th Gurkha Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Subadar Manta Singh, 15th Sikhs.

WOUNDED.

Subadar Gauri Shankar Dube, 1st Prince of Wales Sappers and Miners.
Subadar Rije Sing Khandari, 1/39th Garhwal Rifles.
Subadar Ratan Sing Negi, 2/39th Garuhal Rifles.
Jemadar Babahadur Sing Gurain, 2/39th Garuhal Rifles.
Amar Sing Negi, 2/39th Garuhal Rifles.
Subedar Chettar Singh, 52nd Sikhs (attached 39th Rifles).
Jemadar Sahib Sing, 59th Rifles.
Jemadar Chunek Singh, 59th Rifles.
Jemadar Ishar Singh, 7th Punjabis (attached 47th Sikhs).
Subadar Genda Jat, 107th Pioneers.
Subadar Magir Bhagatbir Gurung, 1/1st Gurkhas.
Jemadar Balbahadur Gurung, 1/1st Gurkhas.
Subadar Dalkesar Gurung, 1/3rd Gurkhas, (attached 2/3rd).
Subadar Magir Gambhir Sing Gurung, 2/3rd Gurkhas.
Subadar Sher Sing Adhikhari, 1/9th Gurkhas.
Jemadar Dalbhandur Khattri, 2/9th Gukhas, (attached 1/9th).

WOUNDED.

Jemadar Jit Sing Bohra, 2/2 Gurkhas.
Jemadar Jit Sing Bohra, 1/8th Gurkhas, (attached 2/8th Gurkhas).

10 men of 34 Sikhs Pioneers, 9 of 1/8th Gurkhas and 21 of 2/8th Gurkhas.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW PRISONER OF WAR.

Captain R. D. Davies, 127 Baluchi Infantry.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

RULES PUBLISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 3.

In pursuance of Section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. These rules may be called the Defence of India Rules 1915.

2. (1) Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations or otherwise, publishes or circulates or attempts to publish or circulate any statement, rumour or report: (a) which is false and which he has no reasonable ground to believe to be true, with intent to cause or which is likely to cause fear or alarm to the public or to any section of the public or, (b) with intent to jeopardise or which is likely to jeopardise the success of his Majesty's forces by land or sea or the success of the forces of any power in alliance with his Majesty, or (c) with intent to prejudice or which is likely to prejudice his Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers, or (d) with intent to promote or which is likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of his Majesty's subjects shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years; and shall also be liable to a fine or if it is proved that he did so with intent to assist the King's enemies with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years.

(2) No court shall take cognizance of any offence against this rule save upon complaint made by an order of or under authority from the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf.

3. Where in the opinion of the Local Government there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has acted is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety or the defence of British India the Local Government may by order in writing direct that such person (a) shall not enter, reside or remain in any area specified in the order; (b) shall reside or remain in any area so specified, (c) shall conduct himself in such manner or abstain from such acts or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control as may be specified in such order.

4. Whoever being a person in respect of whom an order has been made under rule 3 knowingly disobeys any direction in such order shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to a fine.

5. The power to issue search warrants conferred by section 98 of the Chiminal Procedure Code shall be deemed to include power to issue warrants authorising the search of any place in which any magistrate mentioned in that section has reason to believe that an offence under these rules or any offence prejudicial to public safety or the defence of British India has been, is being or is about to be committed and the seizure of anything found therein or thereon which the officer executing the warrant has reason to believe is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid and the provisions of the said Code so far as they can be made applicable shall apply to searches made under the authority of any such warrant issued under this rule and to the disposal of any property seized in any such search.

PUNJAB DACOITIES.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 3.

The Hafizabad correspondent of the "Tribune" reports the recovery of stolen property of the value of Rs. 20,000 and the arrest of dacoits at Jbbauwali, Gujranwala District. The lambadar of that village has been taken into custody.

PLEA FOR A COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 3.

The "Punjabee" in commenting upon the appointment of Special Commissioners for trial of dacoities in Multan Division, strongly urges that the investigation into those offences should not be left in the hands of those police officials who described them as nothing more than grain robberies.

It advocates also the appointment of a mixed commission with the Hon. Mr. Maynard at the head for an inquiry into the recent outbreak of lawlessness, which it says is unprecedented in character.

SAILATI EXPLOSION.

ADDITIONAL DEATHS.

MYMENSING, April 3.

Further details of the Sailati explosion show that three more additional deaths occurred while of the twenty-three wounded, several are still in a serious condition.

It appears that an earthen pot, which blew up, did not contain a bomb but a quantity of loose explosives not yet identified.

A new lodge named Qsoka was opened at Madras on Saturday by Mr. Justice Beaman, Grand Master, assisted by Messrs A. W. Wise, A. C. H. Barnard, A. S. Andrews and others. The First Master, Sir C. Sankaran Nair, was installed after the dedication ceremony. There were about a hundred masons of the Scottish and English constitutions present to witness the ceremony which was a brilliant one.

HEROIC STRUGGLE AT BEAUSEJOUR.

REDOUBT SEIZED BY THE COLONIAL INFANTRY

In an official statement regarding the fighting at Beausejour in Champagne the following feat by the Colonial Infantry leading to the capture of a redoubt was published:—

The first attack on the redoubt was made by a battalion on February 23. After heavy artillery fire, the storming companies reached the first line of trenches and held them against six counter-attacks. Three were very violent, but in the end the Germans were forced to retire with heavy loss. Towards midnight they again attacked in dense formation, and in a few minutes the French fire annihilated the equivalent of a battalion.

At daybreak the enemy delivered a furious attack on the trenches of the salient. Lieutenant Raynal, mounted on the parapet, exhorted his men to follow him in the charge. Soon afterwards he was wounded in the eye and the adomen, but he continued to lead his men until he fell exhausted. Second-Lieutenant Cazeau succeeded in getting on the parapet after stationing some determined men in the communication trench and he charged with a small detachment. He was shot down after going a few yards, and as he lay on the ground amid a hail of bullets, he urged on his men, shouting, "There's is nothing better than to die for one's country."

Meanwhile, the barrier in the communication trench held by the little handful of men was giving way, and the survivors retreated. Lieutenant Cazeau gave no signs of life, and Private Simon dragged his body over 200 metres amid a hail of bullets from a machine-gun, and brought the officer into the French lines. Numerous Germans, with fixed bayonets, dashed into the trench, and finding only Private Jouy before them, called on him to surrender. He was the sole survivor, all his comrades having fallen arround him, killed or wounded by grenades. In reply he levelled his rifle and killed six Germans. Wounded in the arm in a hand-to-hand bayonet fight with the seventh man, whom he killed, he received a blow from the sword of a German officer.

Captain Poirer tried to advance, but a bomb burst and a fragment struck him in the face. He fell, but getting up he seized a rifle and defended himself with the clubbed weapon and the bayonet, killing several of the enemy. A second bullet again stretched him low, and the Germans advancing in masses prevented his men (a mere handful) from taking their captain with them.

The machine-guns which were in the redoubt had been smashed to pieces by a shell except one gun, which Sergeant Casselles, seriously wounded in the arm, carried away on his back. Lieutenant Lelong, commander of one of the gun sections, who was already wounded, seeing the position was lost drew his revolver and saying to his men "I am going to show you how a French officer dies," burled himself on the Germans, killing several befors he himself fell pierced with bullets.

The survivors beat a retreat. Despite the extreme fatigue caused by a painful march on worn roads, and by waiting for ten consecutive hours under a hail of shells, wallowing in the mire of the trenches and tunels, four companies had heroically fought victoriously sustaining six violent counter-attacks the last with effectives of at least two battalions.

On February 27 two battalions of Colonial Infantry resumed the attack, after a heavy preparatory bombardment by the artillery. This time they succeeded, though at heavy cost, in capturing the redoubt and in beating off all the German counter-attacks. The Germans eventually gave up their attempt to retake the fort by storm, but they showered bombs and hand grenades, and began a systematic bombardment of the position with heavy projectiles of the calibre of 150 and 210 millimetres, which claimed many victims. At last the bombardment stopped, and the redoubt remained in France hands.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 3rd April, 1915, was 30.128 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correct-ign the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Hill, leaves for Simla on the 10th instant to take up his new appointment in the Education Department.

Sir Benjamin Robertson Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, arrived at Pachmarhi on 31st March.

A revision application against the order of Sir Alfred Kensington and Mr. Justice Rattigan setting aside the Additional Judge's order permitting the examination of some directors in the People's Bank case has been filed and will come up for hearing before the Chief Court on the 7th instant.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS, GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANIES.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, April 5, 1915.

BERLIN AND VIENNA.

When the regime of Count Bertchold at the Ballplatz suddenly terminated, conjecture was busy finding the *raison d'etre* for the Dual Monarchy's extraordinary course of swopping horses in midstream. With the exception of the Quai d'Orsay the portfolio of Foreign Affairs is the most stable in all ministries of Europe, for the threads of diplomacy are tangled and not easy to take up by novices, however experienced. Even in times of peace, the Foreign Offices are seldom affected by the changes that constantly take place in governments. All this rendered the action of Vienna the more inexplicable. But, now, light seems to have been thrown on the mystery by certain rumours that obtain credence in political circles in Rome, to the effect, that the retirement of Count Bertchold was due to a difference between the ex-Foreign Minister and his venerable Sovereign on the vexed question of the Trientino. When the Kaiser despatched his most brilliant subject, Prince Buelow, to Rome, it was understood in the Chancelleries that this was a dose of oil to smooth the troubled waters of Austro-Italian politics; and the new German Ambassador, since he was accredited to the Consult has been more conspicuous as a go-between striving to arrange matters between Italty and Austria, than as the envoy of Kaiser Wilhelm set upon winning Rome for the cause of Berlin. Part of the strategy of Prince Buelow, one of the most accomplished diplomats in Europe, has been to represent to Vienna the necessity of making such territorial concessions as Italy had always required on the Austrian shores of the Adriatic. In Count Bertchold the German envoy at Rome found a sympathetic second, but in the central Empire, the final voice rests *de facto* with the Emperor, and Franz Josef, though his hold on his Ministers has grown weak in recent years, on this point was obdurate. So Bertchold gave place to Burian.

But the story does not end there; for Vienna received with ill-grace the advances of her friend and ally and, moreover, vented her displeasure in no measured tones. The "Neue Freie Presse" burst forth on the proposed concessions in a manner very uncharacteristic of its usual pro-Prussian tone saying

"Should we lose the coast we should always be trying to get it back again, and how can it be supposed that the Monarchy, after a struggle without parallel, would agree to a decrease of its territory so long as it can breathe?"

The Vienna organ adds that any decision in the matter "cannot be left to others, not even to friends, who cannot see with its eyes." But, unfortunately for the Dual Monarchy, its eyes have been closed for a long time and that is one reason why we are all at war! But this last phrase of the leading Austrian organ is an insight into the precise relations existing between Vienna and Berlin, and, incidentally, between Wilhelm II and Franz Joseph. It would be idle to pretend that prior to the war, the relations between the two German sovereigns was anything but officially correct. The Hapsburg monarch conscious of the leanings of a large number of his subjects towards Berlin regarded with a mistrust, not unmixed with the contempt characteristic of his House, his energetic Ally of Prussia. The collapse of German schemes can but have justified the mistrust and enhanced the contempt. That Franz Joseph almost in his dotage should refuse to make any concessions to Italy is not at all surprising to anyone acquainted with the facts of his reign and the inner history of his Court, repeatedly exposed to the gaze of the world by memoirs of the living and the dead. To the Austrian Monarch has ever been extended, because of the terrible domestic tragedies that have clouded his long life, a sympathy quite in excess of his deserts. If the years of his existence have been filled with sorrow, he on his side has plunged large tracts of his Empire and millions of his non-German subjects into the gloom of oppression, and in his earlier years repressed them with a ferocity worthy of a Prussian commander. The mailed first which Franz Josef brought to bear on his Italian subjects was not the lightest, and the repressive measures of General Radetzsky in the forties of the last century must always remain as one of the most brutal pages in modern European history. That he who has seen the creation of a strong Italy and the wane of his power at the Vatican should remain obdurate to the counsels of reason, is not surprising. From our point of view the obstinate folly of the Austrian Emperor is a satisfactory element in the situation.

There are yet Burian and Buelow to be dealt with. The present Austrian Foreign Minister is a Hungarian of the Hungarians and possesses little love for the Wilhelmstrasse, but he belongs to the Imperial-Royal party with a strong dynastic policy, and it may be that Burian, who is scarcely inferior as a diplomant to Buelow, is playing a game too deep for the dunce diplomats of Berlin. He sees that the cession of the Trentino to Italy would not end the war, nor in any way check the Cossacks on their road to Budapesth. All that it could be hoped to effect would be the maintenance of Italian neutrality, and the prolongation of a war of which the Dual Monarchy has had more than enough. But, if Austria guided by Burian, Hungarian, made a separate peace now or in the near future,—say when Cracow falls,—she would lose in any case some of her Slavonic provinces, including Galicia and Bosnia. But the Allies could not in that case demand the surrender of the Trentino to Italy, who has not struck a blow in the war, nor sacrificed a single horse, ship or gun. Foiled in her attempt to acquire Salonica, Austria has been wont to regard the Adriatic coast as a possession essential to her existence, the base for her infant but in nowise negligible marine, and the highway of her intercourse with the outer world. The maintenance of this possession is a feasible proposition to the Ballplatz, the continuation of the war is a speculation with the odds against. There is another aspect to the question. Any concession to the demands of the Consulta would be followed by similar demands from Bukarest, and Transylvania and Bukovina would go the same way as the Italian possessions. It would be the creating of a precedent, which would dismember the Empire of the Hapsburgs as much as any settlement made after the war, or any conquests during it. That Austria will come out of the fray amputated is already, since Russia occupies Galicia, a *fact accompli*, but the Allies have no desire to see her annihilated if only from motives of expediency. The door is still open for separate peace, which would also be the swiftest road to an end of the whole campaign. The part played by Austria in this war has been minimised in some quarters, and almost ridiculed in others. Neither attitude in justifiable. The guns which reduced Antwerp were Austrian cannon and not the much vaunted 42 metre of Prussia, which according to the ignorance on the subject of German prisoners, seems to be more heard of than seen. The huge front from the Dnieper to the Vistula up to Cracow, and the banks of the Danube and the Save have been held by the forces of the Dual Monarchy, even if with scant success. Hence the withdrawal of Austria from the war would release millions of the Allied troops which could break the back of the Kaiser's defensive in East Prussia or invade Germany in the south through the frontier at Kattowitcz near Cracow. Baron von Burian is playing a deep game and the statement in the German press, that if Austria refuses concessions to Italy and a war ensues, it will be with the Dual Monarchy alone and not with Prussia, and the open hint in the Vienna press to Berlin to mind its own business are self-evident of a rift in the lute between the Wilhelmstrasse and the Ballplatz.

Notes of the Day.

The Duration of the War.

In the current number of "Land and Water" that eminent expert, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, concludes a series of articles on "The Duration of the War," and he states very emphatically,—the view which we have all along taken in these columns,—that "no reasonable conclusion can be attempted upon the actual length of the campaign; it would not only be mere guess-work, but it would be gratuitous folly." But, says Mr. Belloc, the critical point in the campaign will come, so far as men and munitions are concerned, in the early part of the summer, or, at the earliest, in the late part of the spring. A similar time is fixed by Mr. Belloc for the arrival of a suitable time for an advance on the Western Front as regards conditions of soil and weather. The Champagne is the portion where the climate and soil will enable an earlier advance than elsewhere, and Mr. Belloc, who in past years has made a careful study of the ground all along the Western Front, selects the end of this month as being suitable to action upon a large scale. Further south in the Vosges the snow is still melting for a month after all the plain to the east and the north of the hills of the Meuse is clear of wet.

In the East.

Action of a general and decisive character in the East, Mr. Belloc holds, must be looked for later than in the West. The only one sector where the topographical conditions of soil and climate have a real advantage over the rest is the central watershed of Poland, between the upper waters of the Pilitya and those of the Nida, but it is not here, probably, that the important action, when the Russians are ready to begin their great strategic movement for the invasion of Germany, will come, for it leads nowhere. The passes in the Carpathians, which offer the best strategic opportunity and the greatest political fruits to an advance, are not free till nearly a month after the snows have melted round Kielce. The marshy district in the north in the area of the Niemen and the Narew is never easy going, says Mr. Belloc, in the driest of years, and, when the snow melts, there is along the belt of land from Lithuania to Central Poland, a state of affairs in which armies must be almost immobilised. Thus we find that in the centre, near Kielce, where conditions are likely to be suitable about the same time as on the Western Front, is not suitable for the main blow and in the north and south conditions will be such that a change from the present conditions to the assumption of a great strategic initiative by the Russians cannot take place till well into the summer.

The Moral Factor.

But, as Mr. Belloc points out, far more important, as a deciding factor, than these material considerations are the moral ones, and everything centres upon the attitude of the Germans.

It is the Germans who, by their efforts, will maintain the Austrian alliance; it is the German determination of force which still controls even the doubtful Hungarian position; and the German mood to-day, the chance of its changing to-morrow, are what probably the nations of the West have most difficulty in grasping, and what it is most important for them to grasp.

Up to within a few weeks ago there existed in the German mind the complete certitude of victory. Hitherto there was no question for a moment in the minds of the German people of the invincibility of the German Army or of its ultimate success. They had been told of a series of crushing victories, but of no corresponding defeat and the long suspension of the German advance has only been looked upon as a halt necessitated by the conditions of winter. The Germans have not yet lost, or are only just beginning to lose, confidence. They will not realise "the critical point" until the invasion of their soil upon a large scale has begun, or, until, preceding this their armies suffer a serious defeat, which cannot be disguised. Therefore, Mr. Belloc does not look for the striking of a moral blow at Germany, or the realisation of it in Germany, in the near future.

That point of the factor of German moral will come earlier or later, perhaps even so late as the very eve of collapse, and it will only be determined by the material ravaging of German soil or the dramatic effect of a local disaster on a really considerable scale.

Djemal Pasha and Allied Refugees.

The refugees from Baghdad, whose arrival in Alexandria was reported two weeks ago, are ready to admit, says the well-known correspondent of "The Near East," who writes over the pseudonym of "Corsair," that they were wonderfully lucky; for they fully expected to be interned until the end of the war. The story of their experiences would make interesting reading, but there are good reasons why they should prefer not to have it published. For one thing, having been set at liberty by the Turks, they naturally feel bound in honour not to say too much,—especially to pressmen! But there can be no harm in saying, as one of them does say, that they owe their escape entirely to Djemal Pasha, who "has played the game" with them, as they themselves state. Honour where honour is due! Englishmen and Frenchmen from Turkey will be glad that Djemal Pasha has acted in this way, though they must all have regretted that he did not go a step further at the time of the split, and dissociate himself entirely from the Enver-cum-Talaat combination.

Is Abdul Hamid Free?

The same writer mentions a report, that the ex-Sultan of Turkey has been given his liberty; and adds:—

important developments are awaited; which may mean anything or nothing, of course Personally, I do not believe that Abdul Hamid is fit to play an important part in politics again. He is broken in health and spirit, and though, if reports be true, he is still a much more capable statesman than any member of the gang of adventurers who have usurped the power of the Sultanate and brought Turkey to the brink of ruin, he is physically incapable of doing anything great in the service of his country.

Mahomet V. and Britain and France.

"Corsair" goes on to discuss the position of Mahomet V. who, he remarks, must be far less concerned for his own safety than many of his precious Ministers. He refers to "Punch's" cartoon depicting the Sultan making off from Constantinople to Asia Minor, and says that, on the contrary, it is reported that

his Majesty announced lately that he saw no reason why he should leave, as he has nothing to fear from the British and French. If he actually made the remark, it shows his sound sense; and it is easy to picture the bland way in which he would suggest that perhaps *others* might find it expedient to take their departure. Enver Pasha, for instance, might find spring on the Bosphorus rather trying for his health; and Baron Wangenheim would do well to remember that the German Embassy offers a tempting target to naval gunners. There are disadvantages in having an official residence that is so very prominent a feature in the landscape. As for Kuhlmann, "the Comic Baron," I can only hope that he will not take his departure before the Turks find out how he and his Bureau have been misleading them. Then, if there are any real men left in Constantinople, he will get his deserts.

A propos of "Punch's" cartoon one cannot but regret that English papers should see fit to caricature in vulgar cartoons a monarch who is the victim and not the author of Turkish follies; and, at least, the Mahomedans of India might be spared the reproduction of cartoons of this sort in the press of this country.

The Colonial Troops in Egypt.

A correspondent of "The Pioneer," who has been recently at Cairo, confirms all that has been said of the splendid physique of the Australian and New Zealand Forces that have been completing their training in Egypt. The men are of the best Colonial type, hard and muscular, and should be able easily to stand even the severest campaigning. Such illness as there has been amongst them was due to change of climate and unusual surroundings, and the strength of the Forces as a whole has not been affected. The training has been continuous; musketry and bayonet exercises have been keenly practiced, while skirmishing, drill and marching have had a prominent place in the general programme. General Sir William Birdwood has worked all ranks up to a pitch of efficiency that is remarkable, and the Australian Forces should make their mark in whatever field of operations is allowed to them. Their one anxiety now is to be at the Front in order to prove their fighting quality.

Naval Losses Compared.

In interesting comparison is made by "The Times" of the naval losses of the Allies' Navies and of the German Austrian and Turkish Navies from the beginning of the war to the 1st March. "The Times" estimates the approximate total total tonnage of the British, French, Russian and Japanese Navies at the outbreak of the war to have been 5,000,000 and that of this tonnage a percentage of 2½ has been lost. The approximate total tonnage of the German, Austrian and Turkish Navies at the outbreak of war is given as 1,750,000 and their losses to 1st March are estimated at 7 per cent. of this total. The above estimates do not include armed merchantmen and auxiliaries of which the Allies have lost five and the Germans sixteen. Including these the Germans had lost a total of 62 vessels and the Allies a total of 35 vessels.

Tea and Alcohol.

The tea-planting community in India and Ceylon must be watching with eager eyes the campaign against the drink traffic in England, for a prohibition of the sale of alcohol in any degree must result in a great boom in the tea trade. The Russian Government are supposed to have sacrificed revenue amounting to between seventy and eighty millions sterling by abolishing the sale of spirituous liquors, and they have naturally to seek for some means of making good this sum. The Petrograd newspapers have published details of proposals for a State monopoly of tea which is said to be contemplated by the Finance Minister. The Russians have always been great tea-drinkers; and the masses of the people, having been deprived of their vodka, are likely to fall back upon tea as the best beverage. The statement is made that the Government would have to buy some 80,000 tons of tea annually at an average price of £65 10s. per ton. Blending would give three qualities at, respectively, 1s. 8d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 7d. per Russian pound of 14½oz.: and the annual net revenue would work out to about £25,750,000. It will be of interest to see whether the scheme takes practical shape.

Germany's Generous Offer.

In their Note addressed to the United States on the subject of the "war zone" the German Government suggested that the United States would fulfil a high duty to humanity by securing a complete acceptance by all belligerents of the Declaration of London. "The German Government could not too highly appreciate such a service rendered in the interest of humane methods of warfare and would gladly draw conclusions from the new situation," said the German Note. Commenting on this extraordinary request, the "New York Tribune" observes:—

If some neutral nation will accomplish something of vast military advantage to Germany, the latter will acknowledge the service by agreeing to humaner methods of war all around! Coming from the Power which ravaged helpless and neutral Belgium, destroyed Louvain, turned its guns on the Rheims Cathedral and has killed women, children and male non-combatants in aimless cruiser and airship attacks on English coast towns, this proposal has a touch of sordid and savage irony. What attention can civilised opinion be expected to pay to a plea that Neutrals shall try to humanise the practice of warfare which comes from a belligerent with absolutely unclean hands,—from a Government which has outrun all others in making the practice of warfare ruthless and inhumane?

Work of Women Police.

The Women Police Service, with Miss Damer Dawson as its chief officer, is continuing its work in London and the country. Recruits are being trained to enable them to fill positions in towns where they are required by the authorities. In Grantham, a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, with a camp of over 18,000 troops lying just outside, two police-women have been stationed for many weeks past. They work under both the civil and military police authorities, and have been able to render valuable assistance to women and children. The General commanding the 11th Division has expressed the opinion that had they been installed six months earlier a great deal of the trouble which has been occasioned by the coming of so large a body of troops into the town would have been prevented. He has sent a letter to Miss Damer Dawson in which he says:—"The services of the two ladies in question have proved of great value. They have removed sources of trouble to the troops in a manner that the military police could not attempt. Moreover, I have no doubt whatever that the work of these two ladies in an official capacity is a great safeguard to the moral welfare of young girls in the town." Two members of the corps always patrol together. They are stationed at the railway stations, in the parks, and in the more crowded thoroughfares. In many cases they have been sent for by parents who cannot manage refractory daughters.

THE EPSOM-AND-ASCOT BRIGADE.

(From "Punch.")

Who fears to speak of Derby Day?
What foot that ever trod its floor
From Ascot Heath would turn away
Just for a little thing like War?
Be it not said, to Britain's shame,
That any sporting man forsook his
Devotion to the noble Game,
The hallowed trade of touts and bookies.
Each to his task. On land or foam
Others may figure at the Front,
But we have duties nearer home;
England expects that we should punt;
She also holds that on our heads
Is laid the patriot's obligation
To exercise her thoroughbreds
And keep them worthy of the nation.
If merely galloped in a string,
Without a Derby or a Cup,
Nor taught to face the betting-ring,
The breed would simply crumple up;
Unless for heavy stakes they run,
The chivalry that we so cherish,
By which our pride of race was won,
Is ultimately bound to perish.
And what about their knightly dues,
Those heirs of Arthur's Table Round,
Who ride for honour—shall they lose
Their annual thirty thousand pound?
Yet, if you close your paddock gates,
Our jockeys, poor embarrassed phantoms,
Would pine away upon the rates
(Unless they went and joined the Bantams).
Let Oxford echo with the tramp
Of athletes on the fighting quest;
Let Cambridge be an armed camp
With Henley scratched and all the rest;
These are but amateurs of sport
Without a decent bet to flavour it,
Not like the true and turfy sort
Whose business is to back the favourite.
Don't tell me how our neighbours view
Our sporting schemes with eyes askance;
What do they know of England—Pooh!—
Who only know the ways of France?
Her sport is just to fight and die,
Forgetting Longchamps' proud tradition;
But War or no War, *we* will cry,
"Racing as usual—that's our mission!"

O. S.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

LOSS OF A TURKISH CRUISER.

GERMAN DEFENCE WEAKENING.

ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS IN AUSTRIA.

MORE STEAMERS SUNK BY SUBMARINES.

The Turkish cruiser Medjidieh on Saturday night near the Russian coast struck a mine and sank.

Several of the Allies' ships continue an intermittent bombardment of the Dardanelles, solely to protect their mine-sweepers, and to prevent the Turks repairing their batteries.

The situation in Austria is reported to be very grave. Violent demonstrations against the war have taken place in several towns. Crowds which assembled in Vienna attempted to stone the windows of the War Office, but the police charged and wounded and arrested many.

The Admiralty's weekly report says that there have been 1,559 arrivals and sailings at British ports; a record since the submarine blockade started.

German submarines have sunk the British steamers Seven-Seas, South Point and Lockwood, the French steamer Emma, the British trawlers Jason, Gloxina and Nellie, a Newfoundland trawler and a Norwegian barque. The Dutch steamer Schieland is reported to have been blown up in the North Sea, but the cause is not mentioned.

The British "Observor" with the French forces describing the effects of the French offensive in Champagne, says that two valuable lessons have been learned from these operations. The first is that the German front can be pierced and the second is that a serious attack at one point affects the enemy's plans and fighting power at every other point.

British and French aviators continue to make successful raids on the enemy's aviation camps and bases.

The London Gazette announces the award of 452 Distinguished Conduct medals to non-commissioned officers and men. Corporal Stoneham, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is mentioned as having on November 2nd twice conveyed despatches on foot under heavy howitzer fire.

The King is prepared to set an example in the anti-drink campaign, by giving up all alcoholic liquor himself and forbidding its consumption in the Royal Household. Earl Kitchener and a large number of high officers of the state are following the King's example.

The Russian offensive in the Carpathians continues with most substantial results.

LOSS OF A TURKISH CRUISER.

GRAVE SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

TURKISH NAVAL DISASTER

LOSS OF THE MEDJIDIEH.

STRIKES A MINE NEAR THE RUSSIAN COAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SEBASTOPOL, April 4.

The Turkish cruiser Medjidieh last night near the Russian coast struck a mine and sank.

The Medjidieh was a protected cruiser of 3,432 tons with a speed of 22 knots. Its armament consisted of two 6-in. quick-firers, eight 4.7-in. quick-firers, twelve smaller quick-firers and two torpedo tubes.

ALLIES' GENERAL ATTACK ON DARDANELLES.

GERMAN OFFICER'S ACCOUNT OF THE HAVOC.

LONDON, April 3.

A German officer writes to the "Cologne Gazette" describing the Allies general attack on the Dardanelles. He says that the shells caused a tremendous fire at Chanikaleh, (Chanak Kaleh). His own party at Fort Hamidieh had four killed and fourteen wounded.

Our battery, he continues, had a bad appearance by evening when it ceased fire. Good Heavens, what holes there were! The guns were also much damaged, but by dint of work carried on all night the guns were repaired, except one, which had been completely destroyed. Our camp, however, was a desolate heap of debris.

The officer received a medal for bravery, also accorded to 22 other Germans.

ATHENS, April 1.

Several of the Allies' ships continue an intermittent bombardment of the Dardanelles, solely to protect their mine-sweepers and to prevent the Turks repairing their batteries.

Reconnaissances by the Allies' aviators continue.

BOSPHORUS OPERATIONS.

PETROGRAD, April 3.

During the bombardment of the outer forts of the Bosphorus warships approached to within fifty cable lengths, entering the mine-area within the fire of the coast forts.

Destroyers had previously swept for mines without result.

The Turkish forts did not reply.

GREECE AND THE ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

It is authoritatively announced that M. Venezelos did not await the Allies' successes before offering intervention.

He did so before the battle of the Marne and no country adopted a more friendly attitude.

NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS

CONGRATULATIONS FROM KING GEORGE.

LONDON, April 3.

Replying to a message of loyalty from a Conference of the National Union of Journalists, King George congratulates the Union on the large contingent it has given to the Imperial forces, adding "the absolute unity of the Empire in the resolute and vigorous prosecution of the war confirms my unswerving belief in the victory of the Allies."

The Conference in a message of greeting to the Allied nations expresses the hope that the alliance of arms will be succeeded by a concert of nations for the future peace and good government of the world.

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND BY ALLIES

TOULON, April 2.

In the past week Allies' cruisers have seized aboard various ships over two thousand five hundred postal packets of German origin.

Five steamers have been taken to port to discharge their goods which were of German origin or German destination.

KING CHRISTIAN UNDERGOES AN OPERATION.

COPENHAGEN, April 3.

King Christian yesterday underwent an peration for intestinal fissure. His health is good and no further bulletins will be issued.

GRAVE SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

VIENNA CROWDS CHARGED BY POLICE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, April 2.

Austrian despatches from the frontier describe the situation in Austria as very grave.

Violent demonstrations have taken place in several towns; crowds which assembled in Vienna shouted "Down with the War! Down with the Army! Down with the Generals! Give us Bread!"

They attempted to stone the windows of the War Office, but the police charged and wounded and arrested many.

REPORTED AUSTRIAN OVERTURES FOR SEPARATE PEACE.

PETROGRAD, April 3.

The "Russkoe Slovo" says that Austria has secretly approached Russia with a view to a separate peace.

CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AFRICA

GENERAL BOTHA OCCUPIES IMPORTRNT CENTRE.

LONDON, April 2.

General Botha's forces have occupied the important centre of Aus, which is situated at the end of a long stretch of waterless desert and at the entrance to the verdant interior.

Operations from Aus will be greatly facilitated. The German forces evacuated Aus because their flanks and line of retreat were threatened.

GERMAN MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.

ITALY OBJECTS ON POLITICAL GROUNDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, April 3.

The "Tribuna" says:—The question of the German Mission which arrived at Massowaie and asked permission to proceed to Adis Abeba is now closed.

The Government of Erythea objected to the Mission's proposed journey on the ground that it was composed of officers who were going to the frontier of British Ethiopia for political purposes in connection with the war.

The mission persistently asked for permission to continue the journey or at least to communicate with the German representative at Adis Abeba, but as the refusal of the Italian Government was absolutely definite the Mission finally abandoned its plans and left Asmara on March 26th to return to Germany.

Addis Abeba is the capital of the mountanous country of Africa, usually accounted one of the three divisions of Abyssinia lying south of Abyssinia proper and watered by the Blue Nile anl Hawash. The people partly Abyssinians and partly Gallas number about two millions.

Massowae or Massowah, a town built on a coral island off the west coast of the Red Sea. It was seized by Turkey in 1857, but in 1866 given by her to Egypt, and in 1885 was occupied by Italy.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

GOODS TRAFFIC PRACTICALLY STOPPED

LONDON, April 2.

A "Daily Mail" message from Rotterdam states that the goods traffic between Germany and Holland has practically ceased.

The stoppage of coal supply is already creating industrial and maritime difficulties in Germany.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S HOLIDAY,

MR. ASQUITH IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, April 1.

It is announced that Mr. Asquith has taken over the Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs while Sir Edward Grey has a three weeks' holiday.

The latter is not ill but is probably taking the holiday as a precautionary measure.

Hitherto Sir Edward Grey has not been able to have even the short rests enjoyed by other members of the Cabinet.

SUBMARINE WAR ON SHIPPING.

RECORD ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

ADMIRALTY'S WEEKLY REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 1.

The Admiralty's weekly report says that there have been 1,559 arrivals and sailings at British ports, which is a record since the submarine blockade started.

Five vessels were sunk, not including the Dutch steamer Medea, sunk by gunfire from a German submarine.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK

LOSS OF ELEVEN LIVES.

LONDON, April 1.

The steamer Seven-Seas, 1,194 tons, London to Liverpool, was torpedoed this afternoon without a warning off Beachy Head and sank in three minutes.

A destroyer saved seven of those on board but eleven were drowned.

LONDON, April 2.

Those drowned on the "Seven-Seas" include the captain, first and second officers and the chief engineer.

Survivors state that no submarine was seen but there was a terrible explosion and the ship sank before a lifeboat could be got out.

TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

NINETEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, April 1.

The French steamer Emma has been torpedoed off Beachy Head without a warning and sank in three minutes.

Two of the crew were rescued after having been in the water an hour and a half.

Nineteen of the crew were drowned. Two bodies have been recovered.

The Emma was a small steamer of 940 tons net register, built in 1892.

ANOTHER BRITISH STEAMER LOST.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF CREW AT LISBON.

LISBON, April 1.

The U 28 sank the British steamer South Point sixty miles from Cape Finisterre.

The crew of thirty-six were brought to Lisbon by a British steamer.

The South Point was built in 1912 and had a net register tonnage of 2421.

STEAMER LOCKWOOD TORPEDOED

CREW SAVED BY A SMACK

MIDDLESBOROUGH, April 3.

The steamer Lockwood was torpedoed at Start Point yesterday during the night. The crew were saved by a smack.

The Lockwood's gross tonnage was 1,143. She was built in 1896 and belonged to W. France Fenwick and Co., Ld.

DUTCH STEAMER BLOWN UP

SIX INJURED, ONE DROWNED.

LONDON, April 2.

The Dutch steamer Schieland has been blown up in the North Sea. The crew have been brought to Hull. Six were injured and one drowned.

The Schieland displaced 1,106 (gross) tons. She was built in 1909.

DROWNING OF MR. THRASHER

"SITUATION FRAUGHT WITH GRAVE POSSIBILITIES."

WASHINGTON, April 1.

While no official notification of the drowning of Mr. Thrasher on board the Falaba has arrived, the officials view the situation as being fraught with grave possibilities.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

Dr. Page, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, reports that an investigation among the survivors of the Falaba that the vessel and crew were Dutch.

shows that the American subject Thrasher was drowned.

AMERICAN NOTE TO GERMANY

PRESS ASKING PERTINENT QUESTIONS

NEW YORK, April 2.

Several newspapers headed by the "New York Herald" recall the American Note threatening to hold Germany to strict accountability if American lives are lost in Germany's attempted blockade of England, and ask what the United States is going to do about Mr. Thrasher.

The New York press compares German submarines to wild beasts hunting only defenceless non-combatants. It declares that the German Navy has gone stark mad.

NORWEGIAN BARQUE TORPEDOED.

AMSTERDAM, April 1.

A German submarine torpedoed a Norwegian barque in the North Sea.

Eleven men comprising the crew were brought to the Hook of Holland.

FOUR TRAWLERS SUNK.

LONDON April 2.

The German submarine U10 sank today the trawlers Jason and Gloxinia off Shields.

She took their crews on board the submarine and afterwards transferred them to another fishingboat.

Later the submarine sank the trawler Nellie, the crew escaping in a boat.

PARIS, April 3.

A Newfoundland trawler has been torpedoed off Havre. The crew were saved.

STEAMER ATTACKED BY AEROPLANE

LONDON, April 1.

The steamer Staffa has arrived at Leith from Rotterdam and reports that a German aeroplane near the English coast dropped a bomb fifteen feet from the steamer.

The captain fired a rocket which exploded close to the airman who flew off.

THE DELMIRA REFLOATED.

LONDON, April 1.

The recently torpedoed steamer Delmira has been refloated and has arrived at Cherbourg.

The Adenwen has arrived at Cardiff for repairs.

GERMANS CHANGE NUMBERS OF SUBMARINES

LONDON, April 1.

The survivors of the Falaba affirm that the U 28 was really one of the latest submarines as the lettering U 36 could be seen through the paint.

This also confirms the belief that the Germans have been changing the numbers of their submarines.

SUSPECTED OIL-SHIP

LONDON, April 1.

A British warship brought a large oil-ship into Newhaven bearing a neutral name, manned it was thought by Germans.

The captain was unable to produce papers and the ship was suspected of being a supply ship for German submarines.

It was later released, it being ascertained that the vessel and crew were Dutch.

TREATMENT OF PIRATE PRISONERS.

ANOTHER GERMAN THREAT.

SIR EDWABD GREY'S REJOINDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

The Press Bureau says that the American Embassy on behalf of Germany has transmitted to Sir Edward Grey a communication from Germany inquiring if submarine prisoners are treated worse than other prisoners and threatening that if so one British officer prisoner will receive corresponding harsher treatment for each submarine prisoner.

Sir Edward Grey has replied that submarine prisoners are placed in naval detention barracks in view of the necessity of their segregation from other prisoners. They are treated with humanity, subjected to no forced labour, allowed to exercise, provided with German books and better fed and clothed than British prisoners of equal rank, but submarine crews have been engaged in wantonly killing noncombatants and sinking neutral vessels and cannot be regarded as honourable opponents, but rather as persons who at the order of their Government, have committed acts against the laws of nations and humanity.

Sir Edward Grey concludes:—More than a thousand German naval men have been rescued, sometimes in the face of danger and sometimes to the prejudice of naval operations. No case, however, has occurred of Germans rescuing a single British naval man.

ENEMY'S THREATENED RIGHT FLANK.

FLOODING OF COUNTRY RESORTED TO.

GERMANS SMASHING SLUICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 2.

The Germans are smashing the sluices eastward of the Yser in order to increase the flooded area and thus protect their right flank and release thousands of troops for service elsewhere.

OCCUPIED FRENCH TERRITORY.

GERMANS EXPELLING NONCOMBATANTS

LONDON, April 2.

The Germans are expelling civilians of non-military age in occupied French territory, presumably in order to save feeding them. Thousands are arriving at Nancy and other towns in the utmost distress.

BRITISH WARSHIPS BOMBARD ZEEBRUGGE

SEVERAL EXPLOSIONS HEARD

AMSTERDAM, April 2.

The "Handelsblad" states that British warships on Wednesday night heavily bombarded Zeebrugge and the adjoining aviation camp. Several explosions were heard. The German batteries replied.

British airmen on Thursday morning reconnoitred the coast to ascertain results of the bombardment.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON YSER FRONT.

AMSTERDAM, April 1.

Heavy fighting continues on the Yser front.

Numerous wounded are arriving at Ostend, Bruges, Turnhout and Kortryk.

GERMAN ATTACK STOPPED DEAD.

PARIS, April 3.

Last night's communique said:—

A German attack near Lassigny was stopped dead by our fire directly the Germans left their trenches.

Two German attacks were repulsed in the Burnhaupt district, Upper Alsace.

PARIS, April 4.

This afternoon's communique announces that there is nothing to report.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S VISIT TO BELGIAN HEADQUARTERS.

PARIS, April 3.

General Joffre has paid a visit to Belgian Headquarters.

He was received by King Albert.

He decorated a number of Belgian officers.

The visit deeply impressed the Belgian troops who cheered continuously.

LARGE EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TROOPS.

THE FLOODED YSER REGION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 3.

The London correspondent of the "C. M. Gazette" cables:—London April 2nd,—

A German official message claims capture at two points of one "Belgian" officer and 44 men all Dutch.

Correspondents for several days have agreed in reporting large estward movement of German troops. The "Daily Telegraph's" Rotterdam correspondent says, the Germans are attempting to prevent the reduction of the flooded area in the Yser region—where once their enemy is expected to befriend them now that they are defending—the utmost anxiety prevails among German officers.

INCREASE IN OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER'S STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 1.

The Chamber has unanimously passed a bill calling out the 1917 recruits.

M. Millerand mentioned that France's output of munitions had increased by six hundred percent as compared with what it was at the beginning of the war and would shortly reach nine hundred per cent.

New machines enabled splendid results to be achieved in the output of projectiles and explosives.

The number of heavy batteries had been multiplied by six since the beginning of the war.

The country was daily devoting all its energies and resources to one object, victory, and proving worthy of its Allies to whom he paid a tribute individually, remarking that the indomitable bravery and cool tenacity of Great Britain had won the fine victory of Neuve Chapelle.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE IN CHAMPAGNE.

VALUABLE LESSONS LEARNED.

GERMAN LINE CAN BE PIERCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

The Press Bureau has issued an article by the British Observer with the French forces, describing the effects of the French offensive in Northern Champagne. He says:—

As the result of thirty-one days' constant pressure, the enemy has lost the fortified area which he had been holding continually and strengthening for five months. His reserves, also, have been used up in a remarkable manner.

At the beginning of the operation there were eighteen regiments along that part of the line and at the conclusion thirty-three had been identified with it. The fifteen had been withdrawn from many parts of the German line, indicating that the enemy has no central reserves available in case of emergency.

GERMANS ECONOMISING AMMUNITION.

German economy in artillery ammunition clearly showed shortage of supplies. On many days the Germans made no effort to keep down the fire of the French guns, although this meant heavier losses in their trenches. Two valuable lessons have been learned from these operations. The first is that the German front can be pierced. There were moments both in Champagne and at Neuve Chapelle when the way was open and when nothing more formidable than the weak resistance of sorely tried troops faced the attackers and it does not follow that because the hole was closed before advantage was taken of it, that this will be the case every time.

CONFIDENCE OF ALLIED FORCES.

The consciousness of the power to get through has been most valuable to the morale of the Allied forces. The second lesson is that a serious attack at one point affects the enemy's plans and fighting power at every other point. The attack at Neuve Chapelle ruined the enemy's chances of a big success at Saint Eloi, the French attacks at Perthes helped the British attack at Neuve Chapelle and both these assisted the Russians to withstand the German offensive in the East. This should be remembered when the casualty-lists evoke the question—'Was it worth it?'. "Observer" enlogises the condition and spirit of the French troops and arrangements to keep every unit at full strength.

PRESS CORRESPONDENT'S IMPRESSIONS.

IMMENSE SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, April 1.

The correspondent of the Associated Press with French Headquarters has sent a brilliant description of the French front. He says:—

Eleven-thousand German dead were taken from the trenches won by the French in twenty days' fighting in Champagne.

The German wastage was two to one compared to the French because the Germans tried to regain the lost ground by repeated counterattacks with obstinate courage.

These counterattacks were supported by relatively inadequate artillery.

UNPRECEDENTED CONCENTRATION OF FIRE

The French artillery is numerous and concentrated and subdues the German guns, tears up sections of the German trenches and suddenly ceases.

The French Infantry dash forward, a hand to hand struggle ensuing.

The guns speak again and the barriers of bursting shells behind the German front line prevent the enemy's reserves from advancing until the captured trench is able to resist assaults.

The French employ such quantities of new artillery that they are able to combine and concentrate their fire in an unprecedented way and to dominate the adversary's position seemingly at any time or place.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S OPTIMISM.

The correspondent saw General Joffre review the troops in Champagne.

They were drawn up in a drizzle in massed battalions.

There were a few who were about to receive decorations.

Six-four buglers sounded the salute and General Joffre came on to the field.

General Joffre pinned decorations to the breast and after attaching a medal to the breast of a youthful private kissed him on both the cheeks.

The boy remained strictly at attention but tears ran down his cheeks.

General Joffre afterwards talked to the correspondent and said:—See how these men look after months in the trenches. They would be in the same fine condition if a definite result took years.

MOST EMINENT SOLDIER SINCE NAPOLEON.

The review finished with fullgallop by the cavalry, trumpeters sounding the salute.

General Joffre seemed in perfect health and very tranquil, gravely smiling.

The men regard him as the most eminent soldier of France since Napoleon, yet so different in simplicity and personal efficiency.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

BOMBS DROPPED ON SUBMARINES.

AVIATORS' SAFE RETURN.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, April 1.

The Press Bureau announces that this morning Flight-Sub-Lieutenant Andrea successfully attacked German submarines being constructed at Hoboken, dropping four bombs, and Flight-Lieutenant J. P. Wilson reconnoitred at Zeebrugge.

He observed two submarines alongside the mole and attacked them, dropping four bombs; it is believed successfully.

The officers started by moonlight and returned safely.

SUCCESSFUL MINE WAR-FARE

ACTIVITY OF BELGIAN AVIATORS.

PARIS, April 1.

A communique says:—We continue successfully to wage mine-warfare in the regions of Peronne, Champagne and Argonne.

We captured three officers and 140 men in Bois le Pretre and repulsed all counter-attacks and also a German attack on Parroy by a Landwehr battalion which suffered severely.

Belgian aviators dropped bombs on the aviation camp at Handzaeme and the railway junction at Lortemarok.

ENEMY'S AVIATION CAMP ATTACKED.

PARIS, April 2.

The communiqué says:—We destroyed several of the enemy's trenches southward of Peronne by mines.

The German attack in Argonne was stopped short.

French and Belgian aviators dropped thirty bombs on the aviation camp at Handzaeme.

FRENCH AVIATORS' EXPLOITS.

PARIS, April 1.

Last evening's communique said:—

Artillery duels have occurred at various points on the front.

We occupied the village of Feyenhaye in Woevre and repulsed several counter-attacks.

The airman Garros brought down an Aviatik by machinegun fire south of Dixmude.

The aviator Navarre brought down a German aeroplane by rifle fire on the Aisne.

PARIS, April 3.

The communiqué says:—Mine warfare continued to our marked advantage.

Prisoners taken in Bois le Pretre recently numbered two-hundred and included six officers.

An aeroplane, which was brought down, had been dropping bombs on Rheims. The machine caught fire on coming to the ground but the aviators were unhurt and were made prisoners.

ALLIES DROP BOMBS ON VILLINGEN.

AMSTERDAM, April 3.

Allied airman dropped bombs on Villingen, Baden.

ENEMY'S AVIATION SHEDS ATTACKED.

PARIS, April 3.

Last night's communiqué said: "Nothing important has occurred on the whole front.

A German aeroplane was brought down east of Soissons making the third in twenty-four hours.

A French flying squadron dropped thirty-three bombs on the aviation sheds and stations at Vigneulles in Woevre, squarely hitting them.

The aeroplanes were violently cannonaded at close quarters and their wings were torn but they returned safely.

EXHIBITION OF A GERMAN SHELL.

LONDON, April 1.

A German shell will shortly be exhibited in Paris.

It weighs one ton and stands five feet high.

The fuse extracted by electricity.

BRITISH DYES LIMITED.

LONDON, April 1.

The directors of the British Dyes Limited have received further 156,000 subscriptions and are proceeding to allotment.

ENEMY'S SHORTAGE IN OFFICERS.

"FIGHTING WITH THE ENERGY OF DESPAIR."

QUALITY OF PROJECTILES BECOMING INFERIOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The "Statesman's" London correspondent cables:—

The eighth statement of the review by the French General Staff states that the German active regiment to-day has an average of only twelve professional officers; a reserve regiment an average of only ten, and the new formation an average of six or seven. If new corps are created and the war lasts ten months the professional leading element in each regiment will almost disappear.

On the other hand in all the French regiments a minimum of eighteen professional officers each is constantly maintained. Decisive proofs are available that the German Army has stood the campaign badly.

SHORTAGE OF MUNITIONS.

Markings on shells show that the rifling is much worn. Moreover, the formation of new corps has compelled the reduction of two guns per battery. Many old pattern guns are now appearing and consumption of munitions is greatly restricted. Orders have been found prescribing rigorous economy in the expenditure of ammunition. The quality of projectiles is becoming inferior, a large proportion of shells failing to explode and other signs being evident of hasty manufacture and bad material.

DECLINE IN MORALE.

Some of the latest reinforcements are armed with obsolete rifles. The materials' wastage is accompanied by the decline in morale, which is discernible in papers found on killed and in prisoners interrogated. The enemy at first had a feeling of absolute final superiority This was followed after the Marne battle by complete stupor. Soldiers' notebooks mention with undisguised terror their fearful losses and overpowering effects of the French artillery.

CAMPAIGN OF LIES.

Then the prolonged Flanders battle with losses of perhaps 200,000 produced a terrifying impression. The German troops were consoled for the time by the pretended capture of Warsaw. The Berlin Government has made a sustained effort from the beginning of the war to create in the army an artificial state of mind based entirely on lies.

The commanding officers constantly deceived the men. Postcards have been found headed "Souvenir of the capture of Warsaw." Official communiques have been often untrue. Incredulity is now becoming general. Intelligent prisoners admit that the victory is doubtful. The enemy is now fighting with the energy of despair to secure an honourable peace.

ENEMY'S PENDING RETIREMENT.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES BEING INSTITUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 3.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

There are fresh reports showing the Germans are taking all the measures necessary for a retirement from northern France and Belgium. Every kind of material supply has been earmarked for removal. It is stated by "Eyewitness" that measures have been taken to remove the civil population. These people would be held as hostages against attempts to starve Germany out. It is not considered that the Germans contemplate an immediate retirement but they are providing against any forced evacuation. Austria is reported to be in a bad way owing to shortages while in Hungary some commodities are entirely lacking.

STRIKE TROUBLE STEADILY LESSENED.

The strike trouble has steadily lessened. Better time-keeping is reported from industrial centres. There is less drinking and betting and fewer people at the week day sporting fixtures. The industrial outlook is good. The speeding up of output has been general.

CANADIANS IN FIRING LINE.

In the Canadian House of Commons yesterday Mr. Hughes said, Government proposed to keep fifty-thousand Canadians in the firing line of the seventy-five thousand if Lord Kitchener preferred. In the latter case more money would be needed: The Liberal Whip interjected "And more will be voted."

De Wet has been committed for trial on a charge of treason.

Although the homeward mail steamers are now calling at Marseilles the mails are still being sent by the long sea route.

At a meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 6th instant Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru will move that the proposed technological institute be started at Cawnpore at an early date.

RECORD OF MAGNIFICENT BRAVERY.

452 DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDALS.

AWARD TO BOMBAY VOLUNTEER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 2.

The London Gazette announces the award of 452 Distinguished Conduct Medals to non-commissioned officers and men.

The list forms a bulky record of magnificent bravery.

Many cases would have won the Victoria Cross in previous campaigns.

The list comprises almost every conceivable form of bravery, including rescuing of wounded under a very heavy fire; erecting entanglements a few yards from the enemy; leading night charges; holding trenches against tremendous odds; telephoning urgent messages in positions of utmost danger; rescuing women and horses from burning buildings; continuing to serve guns and fight although severely wounded.

The following are examples of acts which have won the medal:—

Corporal Sanderson, London Scottish, who was fired upon by two snipers at the range of twenty yards but rushed and captured them by presenting his wire-nippers, which they mistook for a revolver.

Sergeant Bailey, Garrison Artillery, who although wounded worked an overheated machinegun, the recoil of which was repeatedly knocking him down.

Corporal Poulton, Engineers, who while out with his party cutting wires lay for an hour on the parapet of a German trench shooting at every head which appeared.

Corporal Stoneham, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, who near Laventre on November 2nd, twice conveyed despatches on foot under heavy howitzer fire.

NEW MAJOR-GENERALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

The London Gazette announces that the following have been appointed Major-Generals:—

Colonel (temporary Major-General) G. F. Ellison.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) H. G. Smith, Director of Artillery.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) S. S. Long.

WAR AND THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

THE GOVERNOR'S CLOSING SPEECH IN COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 2.

His Excellency the Governor in dissolving the Legislative Council yesterday, evening which has been sitting since Monday made the following speech:—The war has been the chief cause of any uneasiness or apprehension which has been felt. As at first you remember that there was some unemployment especially in Malabar and works were opened to relieve distress but long ago that necessity passed and there were encouraging signs of revival in more than one direction. On the whole, we have suffered perhaps less than other parts of India, where prices of staple food grains and other commodities have risen to a much more serious extent. On the whole, the attitude of the people of this presidency, I am sure you will agree with me, has been excellent. We have to congratulate ourselves on the constancy and steadfastness with which they have borne, inconveniences and trial, inevitably associated with such periods of stress. But not only has there been constancy and steadfastness, not only has there been passive endurance of these calamities, this Presidency has been very quick to assert by every means in its power and desire to help and in its confidence in the cause of the Empire. You are aware that all this has been done in the way of raising funds for relief not only of distress in India but for the fighting forces at the Front. I need not dwell upon it here or at this time. It may be of interest to the Members of the Council to know that there is good prospect of the hospital ship Madras to come to Madras itself within the next fortnight which may give active and living evidence of the powerful and useful help which the presidency is extending towards the cause which we have at heart. I would like to thank Sir Hugh Fraser for his acknowledgments of additional work thrown on the Government and I should also like to thank the Members of the Council especially the non-official Members for the redness with which they have refrained from going into controversial topics at this time, thus giving the clearest proof of their desire to facilitate the task of Government at this critical season. It is the intention of the Government that the meeting of the Council should take place at Ootacamund on 25th May. On that occasion we can resume our discussion of the current business. It is now my duty to declare this meeting of the council at an end."

SOLVING THE LIQUOR PROBLEM.

KING GEORGE'S EXAMPLE.

PREPARED TO GIVE UP ALL ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 1.

In a letter to Mr. Lloyd George, King George says that he feels that nothing but the most vigorous measures will successfully cope with the grave situation existing in armament factories and this is undoubtedly largely due to drink which has caused delay in conveyance of the necessary reinforcements and supplies to our gallant troops at the front.

Its continuance must result in the prolongation of the horrors and burdens of this terrible war.

The King, if it be deemed advisable, is prepared to set an example by giving up all alcoholic liquor himself and forbidding its consumption in the Royal Household, so that there shall be no difference between the rich and the poor.

It is understood that the King's example in this matter will be immediately followed by a large number of high officers of the state, including members of the Cabinet and Judges.

DEEP IMPRESSION ON WORKERS.

LONDON, April 1.

King George's lead meets with great approval and has made an exceedingly deep impression on the workers.

It is affirmed in many quarters that it has solved the whole liquor problem and has created an almost universal desire voluntarily to abstain from alcohol.

FOLLOWING THE KING'S LEAD.

LONDON, April 1.

Earl Kitchener has forbidden alcoholic drinks in his household for the remainder of the war.

LONDON, April 2.

The papers publish messages from many prominent persons including Lord Brassey, Lord Cowdray and Lord Sydenham promising to follow King George's lead with regard to abstinence from alcohol.

Sir Charles Macara says he is willing that cellars shall be sealed up.

CANADA'S RESPONSE

MONTREAL, April 2.

The King's attitude on the drink question is generally approved in Canada and interviews with business leaders are published advocating prohibition during the war.

The Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are considering the prohibition. Saskatchewan has already abolished bars, and Manitoba and Ontario have initiated restrictive liquor legislation.

COAL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

LONDON, April 2.

The British Government Committee of enquiry into the price of coal recommends the restriction of exports to neutrals.

An accumulation of reserves of coal in London for small consumers in the event of prices not returning to a reasonable level shortly is also recommended.

Further, the Government should consider the advisability of controlling the output of collieries during the war.

MADRAS MOTOR CYCLISTS' DESPATCH RIDERS.

TO BE ATTACHED TO EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 2.

The last contingent of the Motor Cyclists' Despatch Riders contributed by the Madras War Fund will leave this evening for the front. The contingent will be attached to the Expeditionary Forces in Europe.

In this direction the Madras Precidency has done much. A body of Madras cyclists is serving in East Africa, a second contingent is under Sir James Willcocks with the Indian Army Corps and two of them of previous railway experience with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway have recently been given commissions and appointed Deputy Directors of railway transport. A third contingent on arrival at Port Said were withdrawn from transport on which they were proceeding and were temporarily attached to the New Zealanders in Egypt. They were subsequently moved to Malta and later to England. They are to be attached as despatch riders with the Austrian Contingent at the front.

Sir Edward Maclagan's Committee on Co-operative Credit is now engaged at Simla in preparing its report.

RUSSIAN PURSUIT OF GERMANS.

SUBSTANTIAL RESULTS IN CARPATHIANS.

TROOPS WADING IN SNOW WAIST-HIGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, April 1.

It is officially announced that west of the Niemen the Russians defeated the Germans in the region of Krasna, west of Simno, and are pursuing them.

The Russian offensive in the Carpathians continues with most substantial results.

The troops are wading in snow waist-high and climbing steep precipices.

They are fighting their way through stubbornly defended forests and through wire entanglements.

The Russians dislodged the Austrians step by step from their trenches and captured fortified heights in the principal chain of the Beskid mountains.

They also drove the Austrians from their positions in the direction of Luteviska in spite of violent fire and deep snow.

The Russians captured 5,680 prisoners with four guns and fourteen machine guns on March 30th.

Several Austrian battalions holding a fortified position were surrounded and partly exterminated on the same date. Fifteen hundred survivors surrendered.

GERMANS REPULSED ON THE NIEMEN

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN CARPATHIANS.

PETROGRAD, April, 3.

A communiqué says: "On the Niemen front we continued the offensive repulsing the Germans with heavy losses.

The offensive in the Carpathians with the centre at Uszok also continues successfully. After escalading ice-covered escarpments in the face of heavy fire the Russians carried by bayonet an important series of heights in the Polonina range.

Austrian counter-attacks with newly-formed forces west of Mezolaborcz railway were repulsed with severe punishment.

The Russians' captures in the Carpathians yesterday were 2,300 men and five mitrailleuses.

MOVEMENT SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPING

PETROGRAD, April 3.

A communiqué says:—The Russian offensive in the Carpathians continues to develop successfully particularly in the direction of Uszok. We are capturing prisoners, machine-guns and ammunition, despite stubborn Austrian counter-attacks.

7,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED

LONDON, April 3.

Last night's Russian communique regarding the Russian offensive in the Carpathians added that altogether a further seven thousand prisoners had been taken.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER DAMAGED AT LIBAU.

COPENHAGEN, April 3.

The Norwegian steamer Loevstaken was considerably damaged during the German bombardment of Libau on March 28th and the captain was killed.

ESPIONAGE IN RUSSIAN ARMY

STAFF INTERPRETER SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

PETROGRAD, April 3.

It is officially announced that Lieut.-Col. Miassoyedoff, an Interpreter on the Staff of the Tenth Army, has been court-martialled for espionage and sentenced to hanging. Other persons not belonging to the Army have been arrested.

CELEBRATION OF BISMARCK CENTENARY.

AMSTERDAM, April 1.

The Bismarck centenary was celebrated on a great scale in Berlin.

Flags were flying everywhere and ceremonies were held around the Bismarck statue.

The Crown Prince's eldest son represented the Kaiser.

The Emperor sent a wreath inscribed: "To the Iron Chancellor in an Iron time."

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

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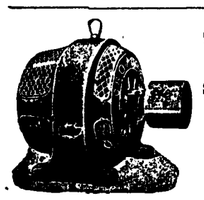

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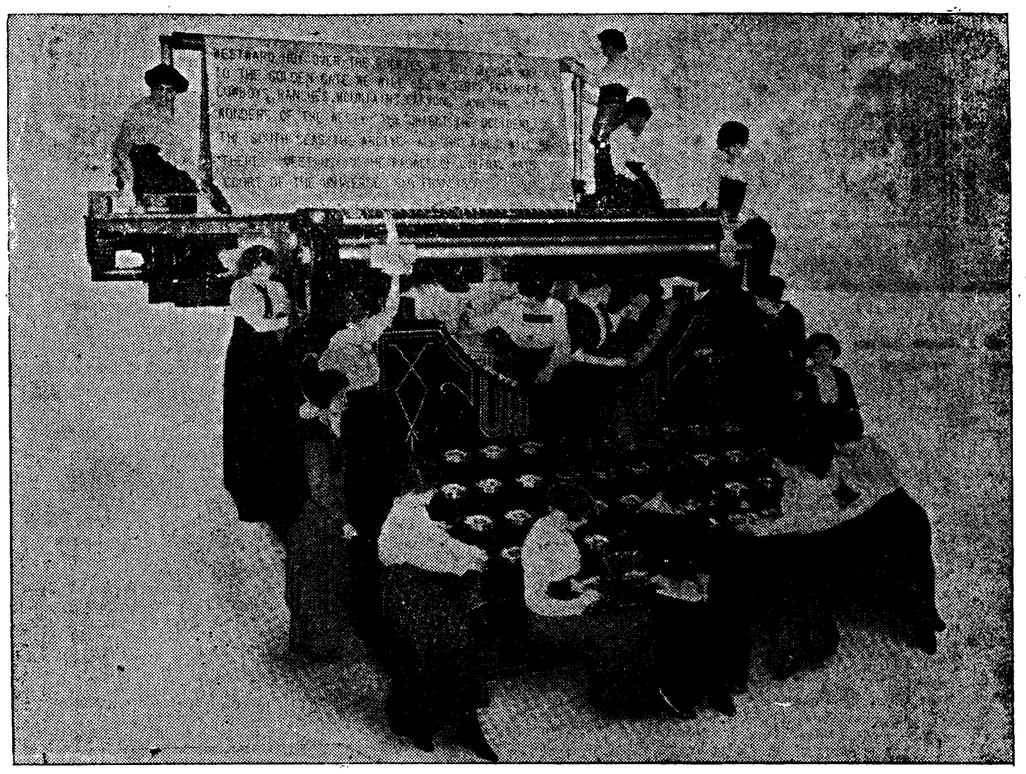
(Continued on 6th Column.)

A GIANT TYPEWRITER.



The most spectacular advertising feat ever undertaken, probably, by any typewriter company in the world, is that recently completed by the Underwood Typewriter Company, which has constructed the largest typewriter ever built and is using it for exhibition purposes at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It is a real typewriter made of steel, and rubber and all of the elements which go to complete a finished, workable machine. But it is built upon a gigantic scale, notwithstanding the fact that it is as carefully finished, nickled and enamelled as any typewriter turned out by the Underwood factory.

This giant among typewriters is 1,728 times larger than the ordinary Underwood machine and is valued at 3,00,000 rupees. Furthermore, it actually writes letters and figures; in short doing the work of any typewriter on a prodigously multiplied scale. Two years were occupied in the construction of this machine, which stands 15 feet high over all and 24 feet from back to front; each type bar is 52 inches long and weighs about 30 pounds, the segments alone costing 6,000 rupees. The platern is 9 feet 6 inches long, with a diameter of 21 inches; its weight is 1,200 pounds and the entire carriage with the platern weighs 3,500 pounds. The key caps, the part of the machine usually pressed by the fingers, are 7 inches in diameter and the type letters are three inches high with a letter spacing width of two inches.

The machine obviously cannot be used by an operator in the ordinary way, hence it is operated through a series of electrical connections by an ordinary Underwood machine placed several feet in front of the large one. As a key of the actuating machine is pressed, the corresponding key of the larger machine is operated. The same result is accomplished by pressing down the space bar, returning the carriage, shifting from caps to lower case, etc.

The printed matter is carried upward and over a roll so that a number of lines of writing may be seen at a considerable distance. Four motors, are required to operate the machine—one to generate the electric current for supplying the magnates; another to operate the key levers; a third to actuate the longitudinal return of the carriage, and a fourth for line spacing or rotation of cylinder.

This machine is exhibited in the Underwood Company's space in the Palace of Liberal Arts, Court of the Universe and will be used not only to demonstrate the quality of the Underwood stock machine, but is employed as a chronicler of news bearing on the exposition itself.

The big machine was taken apart and carefully boxed and crated in sections and required a car of the largest size in use and of special construction for the ready reception of the larger parts. Several weeks were required for re-erection and adjustment of the machine preparatory to its intended use.

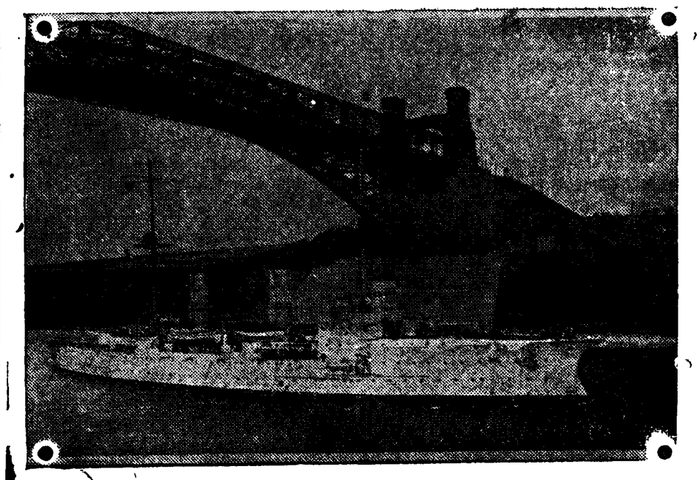
SHIPS V. TRAINS.

Vernon Sommerfeld's paper in "The British Review" on "Rail-Power and Sea-Power" explains a great deal of the strategy which has enabled the Central Powers to mass their armies at will, notwithstanding their almost complete loss of Sea-Power. The importance of the railway in warfare may be appreciated by the following extract from Mr. Sommerfeld's article:—

It is common knowledge that, apart from its obvious risks, the conveyance by sea of any considerable body of troops, together with their stores and munitions and artillery and horses, is a very big enterprise. It not only demands a considerable number of transports, and very ample wharfage accommodation at the port of departure, but also a strong convoying force of vessels of war, which may perhaps be urgently required elsewhere or may not be available. It would be impossible for Germany at the present time to convey a military force to the East by sea, and it will remain impossible so long as British naval supremacy is maintained. The despatch of a considerable force by land through a district unprovided with good roads and generally deficient in modern means of communication is a very difficult and protracted undertaking, but the existence of even a single line of railway could permit that manœuvre to be carried out so as possibly to change the entire fortunes of a campaign. No naval supremacy on the part of an opponent could affect or modify this manifestation of the influence of rail-power on sea-power.

It should be pointed out here that the railway gives an army incomparably greater mobility than it could attain in any other way. The German mobilisation plans, which appear to have been adhered to in practice, if, indeed, the actual results have not been better than the calculations of the General Staff, provide for the transport of soldiers by the hundred thousand in a few hours. Given adequate embarking and detraining facilities (and on a single line sufficiency of passing loops to enable returning empty trains to cross the path of loaded trains bound for the front) trains accommodating a thousand men can easily be despatched at intervals of fifteen minutes for so long a period as is necessary. No protecting convoy is necessary, merely reasonable precautions to prevent the wilful destruction of tracks or bridges. To transport even about a hundred thousand men (or, say, three Army Corps) by sea is a big undertaking. Allowing for guns and ammunition, etc., it would require from twenty-five liners to three or four times that number of vessels, according to size, and would under modern conditions of warfare have to be protected by a strong convoy of battleships, fast cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers, submarines and aerial craft. Such conditions give an immense advantage to the country possessing the stronger naval power, an advantage which, in the circumstances described, disappears or is materially lessened when opposed by rail-power.

THE GERMAN NAVY IN ITS "TRENCHES."



A German Battleship passing under the Railway Bridge at Levensauer, Kiel Canal.

At the moment the Kiel Canal is serving to the full the strategical objects with which it was built, and enables the German Navy the freest access to the North Sea and the waters of the Baltic. This great advantage is somewhat minimised by other circumstances over which the builders of "The 'Key' Canal" have no control, but these in no way detract from the wonderful nature of the work itself. The "London" contains an interesting account of this great waterway by H. J. Shepstone, who remarks that the Germans have been very reserved in giving the world details of the recent improvements, which were nothing short of a military measure "to make herself master of the seas of Northern Europe." The canal is sixty-one miles in length, and, begun in 1887, was completed in 1895, and established the following records:—

The canal was opened to traffic promptly on the date originally fixed, not a pound of additional appropriation—£8,000,000—being required to complete it, and not an accident of consequence occurred during the entire eight years which its construction required. The cost per cubic yard of dredging was also the lowest of any of the world's great canals, being 1s. 6d., as compared with 4s., 5s., and 25s. at Suez, Manchester and Panama respectively.

The total volume of excavation for the [illegible] cubic yards. [illegible] carry out the recent improvements an additional 130,000,000 cubic yards of material had to be excavated. This means that the total excavation at Kiel equals that of Panama, where it was necessary to cut through a range of mountains.

The writer pays a deserved compliment to the energy with which the widening was effected:—

As the reconstruction was commenced in the summer of 1909, it has meant five years of labour, and the total expenditure amounted to just over £12,000,000. The increased cost was entirely due to the feverish rate at which the work was pressed forward during its later stages. By October, 1910, an army of four thousand men had taken up their abode along the canal banks, working at no less than twenty-two distinct points. Later this number was considerably augmented; indeed, at one time as many as fourteen thousand men were engaged, the whole sixty miles of the waterway being virtually one continuous workshop.

When it is stated that the existing locks were enlarged, the channel deepened and widened, the bridges across it replaced with new structures, the curves considerably reduced, and a new lighting installation completed, without in any way interfering with the passage of vessels through the waterway, one has to admit that here was organisation of the highest order.

Naturally, the most difficult and costly part of the whole scheme was the rebuilding of the locks. They are the largest structures of their kind in existence. There are four—two at each entrance. Each measures 1,150 feet in length, 148 feet in width, and 46 feet in depth. The dimensions of the famous Panama locks are 1,000 feet, 110 feet, and 39 feet respectively.

By pumping the water out of them, the Kiel Canal locks can be used, if need be, as gigantic dry docks. Thus, with a closed canal, or even a partially closed channel, the German Fleet has at its disposal four massive dry docks, two at each end of the waterway.

Following this article, which appears in the special "German Defence Section" of the "London," Fred T. Jane contributes a paper on "The Doomed Fleet," and discusses "What use will the Kaiser make of his Navy?" Mr. Jane thinks that eventually we may see both Kiel and Wilhelmshaven besieged by land forces, but that our Navy may succeed in "digging out" the enemy before land pressure compels him to emerge:—

What will the German High Sea Fleet do then? The correct answer is *nothing* or, at any rate, nothing so long as an uncaptured naval base exists.

The reason is as follows. Naval warfare has long got beyond the stage when luck and pluck counted for anything. Ships to day are merely "killing machines." There is still a certain amount of scope for pluck but that is out of court owing to the fact that, man for man, the German sailor is quite equal to the Britisher. Man for man, also so far as we can ascertain, there is nothing to choose between rival admirals in the matter of brain power. We may not like to think of things so; but facts are facts.

So far as luck is concerned, there is no luck in up-to-date naval warfare. Every thing is invariably fixed up on "no chance" lines, and on lines such as these everything has been fought and everything will always be fought.

The Germans know this as well as we do. Consequently, though it is likely enough that their battle cruisers will sooner or later make a rush for our trade routes, we may take it as certain that battle fleet will not come out if such an event can possibly be avoided.

If it comes out, its doom is certain. If it stays in, there are chances of retaining the fleet in existence as a considerable something to bargain with when peace terms come to be discussed.

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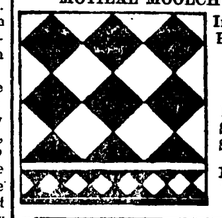

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THE LATE MR. GOKHALE

MEMORIAL MEETING AT CAXTON HALL.

REMARKABLE TRIBUTES.

A largely attended meeting was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Monday, March 8, to do honour to the memory of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E. Lord Reay, K.T., presided, and among those present were Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P. (Under-Secretary of State for India); Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.; Sid Henry Cotton, K.C.S.I.; Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E.; Sir Krishna Gupta, K.C.S.I.; and Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, C.S.I. (members of the Council of India); the Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali; Sir Frederic Lely, K.C.I.E.; Surgeon-General Evatt, C.B.; Mr. T. J. Bennett, C.I.E. (formerly editor of the "Times of India" of Bombay); Mr. T. W. Arnold, C.I.E.; Mr. F. Maddison; Mr. J. S. Cotton; Mr. H. E. A. Cotton (deputy chairman of the London County Council); Mr. Herbert Burrows; Mr. C. A. Latif; Dr. S. A. Kapadia; Mr. J. M. Parikh; Mr. F. H. Brown; Mr. N. C. Sen; Mrs. S. K. Ratcliffe; Mrs. P. L. Roy; Mr. A. S. M. Anik; Mr. Syud Hossain (president of the London Indian Association); Mr. Bhagwandin Dube; and Mr. Frederick Grubb.

LETTERS OF APOLOGY.

Mr. M. M. Gandevia, one of the secretaries of the organising committee, announced that letters of apology had been received from Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P., Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, M.P., Dr. John Clifford, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Mrs. W. S. Caine, Sir James Dunlop Smith, Sir Charles Ollivant, Dr. James Cantlie, Mr. Edwyn Bevan, and Mr. C. E. Maurice.

LORD REAY.

Lord Reay, who was greeted with sympathetic applause, said they were met to associate themselves with the general feeling of mourning which had been awakened by the death of Mr. Gokhale. A great Indian had left them. His first visit in 1897 to England impressed all those who met him. He was then here to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance, and had just been appointed to the Legislative Councils of Bombay and of the Viceroy. There his speeches were always listened to with the greatest respect, not only because he was a fine debater, but also, what was not always the same, because he was a fair debater. He had absolute command of his facts, and his speeches were always remarkable for their grasp of financial problems. Another feature was his criticism, which was not destructive, but was mainly constructive, and, therefore, helpful, whenever he exercised it. Then there was a very important period in his career when he came to this country whilst Lord Morley was preparing his Reform scheme for India. If Lord Morley were at that meeting he would testify as to the great assistance he derived in elaborating his plans from the advice he obtained from Mr. Gokhale. (Hear, hear.) That advice was always given on practical lines. Mr. Gokhale was well aware what reforms would be useful, and of the definite and solid basis on which further reforms could proceed. Perhaps the most remarkable exhibition of his activity was to be found in his foundation of the Society of Servants of India. If there was one thing more than another that was required, it was that the future generation should be thoroughly well educated, as was Mr. Gokhale himself, in history, political economy, and other subjects. He looked upon that institution as one of the most remarkable of the many interesting departures that had recently been made in India. For that alone, Mr. Gokhale's name ought to live in the future of India. (Hear, hear.) They all knew how he desired to see elementary education made compulsory, free and general. That, undoubtedly, was the goal for which they were all striving. He, personally, had no doubt that, sooner or later, elementary education would become general in India, and then everybody in India would appreciate the efforts of their late friend on that behalf. Mr. Gokhale also played a very great part in the Public Services Commission. It was really pathetic to think that that Report when issued would not have his signature: but doubtless his influence would be seen and felt in it. Another important incident in Mr. Gokhale's career was his visit to South Africa, and there, as elsewhere, he gained a number of friends, and made his influence immediately felt. They all knew what intense sorrow his death had created in India. In Bombay, Lord Willingdon had presided over a meeting which was more largely attended than any meeting over which any Governor in Bombay had ever presided. Mr. Gokhale's self-effacement, self-sacrifice, his unworldliness, his devotion to high aims, his patriotism, his desire to improve his fellow-countrymen and to elevate them, his strong support of English rule—all those virtues made them doubly sorry to have lost him. It had been the privilege of Bombay, and of the Hindu community in Bombay, that in recent years they had certainly given to India the most distinguished men that India had produced. He might give the names of Ranade, Telang, and Gokhale. (Hear, hear.) They were men of great learning—men whose object was to give to the British Government all the support they could give—and if India was to be well governed it was by the support of such men that certainly that object could be best served. It was always a pleasure to associate with them: they were, in the strictest sense of the word, perfect gentlemen. (Applause.) But they were also men of firm character. They were examples for future generations of Indians to follow, and especially, because they were deeply sensible of responsibility in the highest sense of the word, and never gave any advice which they were not prepared themselves to carry out. Words and deeds, in their view, were absolutely identical. They had in the late Mr. Gokhale the highest type of Indian culture, and that was a very high type indeed. Looking back to the days when he was in India, he could say that the recollections which he prized the most were his friendly intercourse with men like Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Telang, and the valuable counsels and assistance that he received from them. (Cheers.)

SIR KRISHNA GUPTA.

Sir Krishna Gupta submitted the following resolution:—"That this meeting desires to express its deep sense of the irreparable loss India has suffered by the untimely death of the Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., who had consecrated his life to the service of his country." They had met (he said) to perform a solemn duty. The greatest Indian of his time had died before he was fifty years of age, and whilst they all mourned the death of a great man and a great patriot, some of their number who had the privilege of enjoying his friendship and intimacy had sustained a great personal bereavement. From his early years Mr. Gokhale gave unmistakable signs of a great and brilliant career. When quite a young man he sat at the feet of his teacher Ranade, and imbibed lessons of patriotism, and the knowledge of what was needed for his country. Whilst he acknowledged as an article of faith that for future generations the British connection with India was essential, Mr. Gokhale made it very clear that for the regeneration of India through British connexion and British guidance the people were to be not always in the position of dependents, but that some time or other India must have complete autonomy and be a commanding department in the great British Empire. (Applause.) They all knew that the later years of Mr. Gokhale's life were spent in trying to introduce elementary free education into India, without which political unity in India was impossible, and which was absolutely necessary for the regeneration and emancipation of that great country. No doubt other men would arise to take the place of Mr. Gokhale, but, in the meanwhile, the best way to honour his memory would be to endeavour to follow in his footsteps, and carry on the great work which he commenced, but which he was not allowed to complete. (Hear, hear.)

MR. AMEER ALI.

The resolution was seconded by the Right Honourable Syed Ameer Ali, who said it was a melancholy satisfaction to him to join in tribute to the memory of a man for whom he had the sincerest respect and admiration. Mr. Gokhale was a man of sincere and strong convictions, but he was always willing to listen to the views of others, although they might differ from him. His death was an irreparable loss to the whole nation, and also to the Government, to whom he invariably rendered good services.

SIR HENRY COTTON.

Sir Henry Cotton desired to support the Resolution, not only as a great admirer of the late Mr. Gokhale, but as an intimate personal friend. It was a matter for acute regret that so many of their late friend's personal acquaintances were unable to be present to add their tribute to his memory. He would especially mention Sir William Wedderburn, for he was the one who knew him best. Speaking for himself, he could say that from the first moment that he met Mr. Gokhale, there was always a concurrence of opinion between them. The most remarkable feature of Mr. Gokhale as a public man was his sweet reasonableness. He was not an extremist; on the contrary, a large section of his own countrymen regarded him as somewhat halting in his opinions, and were constantly urging him to go further than he thought was advisable. The great service Mr. Gokhale rendered to India was as interpreter between India and England. In England he impressed himself in a degree such as no other Indian had ever done, on the people with whom he was brought into contact. In that capacity, as a link, between England and India, his position was unique, and certainly he was the best known of all Indians in this country. (Hear, hear.) He had access everywhere. The highest of the land were only too glad to be honoured with his company. It was to be regretted that a man so cultivated by a life of study, one who had gained so wide an experience of public life should never have been given the opportunity of a share in the government of his own country. It was true that he was on the Legislative Council, but he was invariably in the position of a critic of the administration; in other words, he was usually regarded as "a member of the Opposition." He never had the opportunity of working out any constructive line of thought. Although he could start new ideas and make valuable suggestions, as a rule those suggestions were not accepted by the Government. He never became a member of the Government in any shape or form. Possibly, it was not going too far to say that instead of being a trusted member of the Government he was for a considerable portion of his public career actually a suspect, which was an astounding position to be occupied by a man who had so loyally served the Government. No one could more faithfully as a mouthpiece of India's hopes and aspirations, and he had the faculty of impressing most deeply the minds of those who heard him, of convincing them of the truth and justice of his arguments, and of arousing their sympathies with the country of which he came forward as an interpreter. His loss to both India and England was very great, and it might be a long time before they could find another Indian to exactly fill his place. (Applause.)

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried with every expression of sympathy.

MIRZA ABBAS ALI BAIG.

Mirza Abbas Ali Baig moved the following Resolution:—"That the Chairman and the Secretaries of the Organising Committee of this meeting be requested to send to Miss Gokhale a copy of the Resolution just passed, with an expression of deep sympathy with her and her family in the heavy bereavement they have suffered." The loss of Mr. Gokhale (he said) had touched the hearts of all classes in India and England. It was a well-known fact that he numbered amongst his friends many eminent Englishmen of all shades of political life. (Hear, hear.) His work for the furtherance of education, finance, and in the interests of the Servants of India Society was greatly appreciated. It was some twenty years ago since he first met Mr. Gokhale, and even then he was impressed with the righteous enthusiasm which the deceased gentleman displayed in the service of his country. During later years the acquaintance had ripened into a feeling of deep regard. As a statesman and leader of men Mr. Gokhale possessed not only the finest qualities but that personal magnetism which attracted men, whilst his ordinary activities were inspired by moral ideas of the highest order. It was due largely to him that the development of Indian public affairs on sound and rational lines had been made compatible with the high ideal of the British Empire. One of the surprises of the great war was its vindication of the views and efforts of men of Mr. Gokhale's type. Their friend lived just long enough to see the response of educated Indians at this supreme crisis by rallying round the British flag, a loyalty which was shared by all educated Indians. (Hear, hear.) The presence at the meeting of Mr. Charles Roberts—(applause)—was a proof that the attitude of Mr. Gokhale and the class of Indians which he so ably represented, was thoroughly understood. The Resolution which was before the meeting was framed in the hope of softening the severity of the blow to Mr. Gokhale's family. It was well known that their sorrow would be widely and universally shared in India, and it was hoped that they would derive some consolation from the knowledge that the sympathy of that meeting was wholly and sincerely with them at this time of trial. (Applause.)

MR. T. J. BENNETT.

Mr. T. J. Benett said he felt it an honour to be allowed to second the Resolution. It had been his privilege to know Mr. Gokhale probably earlier than anyone in that room. They first met at least a quarter of a century ago, and on that day a friendship began which lasted throughout the whole of his (Mr. Bennett's) residency in India. When he first saw Mr. Gokhale he felt "here is a great and good man." He found in him not only a man of singular intelligence, but of fine character. They often discussed questions of public interest, and from the first he had felt—although they did not always look at them from the same point of view—that Mr. Gokhale had thoroughly good reasons for holding the views which he advanced with such skill and fairness. The personal charm of the man was his almost childlike sweetness. He was not always understood. There were people in India who could not distinguish between men of good faith and men lacking that quality—between men of moderation and reasoned calm, and those who were rash and irresponsible extremists. (Hear, hear. In his day there were some of the latter class in India, and there were some there still. (Hear, hear.) There was a time, when, in a sense, Mr. Gokhale was under a cloud. He need not have been under a cloud for one hour, because he was right in his views, but he came back from England almost broken-hearted and told him that he thought of giving up public life, as he felt that it was no use his going on with it. But his reply was "That whatever he did that was impossible, because there was work for him to do for his country." It was one of the incidents in his life in India which he looked back upon with the greatest satisfaction that in a time of trouble and despondence he was able to cheer that good man and to encourage him to continue the work he was doing for his country. (Hear, hear.) Very little could be added to the appreciation of Mr. Gokhale's character and work voiced by their Chairman and the previous speakers. He had been described as a moderate man. That was true, but he was not a milk-and-water man. He was a strong man and full of ideals, but, at the same, time, he was most practical. He worked hard for compulsory and free education, an ideal which, if it could not be realised today, must be accepted in time. (Hear, hear.) They would always remember Mr. Gokhale and the work he had done in connexion with that ideal (Applause.)

MR. B. DUBE.

The Resolution was supported by Mr. Bhagwandin Dube who said that Mr. Gokhale held strong views in connexion with Young India, and no one was more pleased when he heard there was an organisation in this country to start a Central Association for all Indians, irrespective of creed. It was essential that there should be in this country an Association manned and managed by Indians for political and social purposes, and he put it to the younger men present that the time had come when they should all have one Association and try to consecrate their energies to the attainment of that goal that was so much in the thoughts of Mr. Gokhale.

MR. SYUD HOSSIAN.

Mr. Syud Hossain, as President of the London Indian Association, added a few words on behalf of the younger generation of Indians in this country. The ideals of Mr. Gokhale were ideals with which a great many of them were intimately identified, and if those ideals were not nearer to realisation that day it was because of the insurmountable difficulties which they had to contend against. It was not his intention to raise any controversial matters, but he would like to say in regard to Mr. Gokhale that perhaps in a life of very many-sided activities the two elements which most struck and influenced the younger generation of Indians were that Mr. Gokhale had a character which was unassailable in its lofty integrity, and the extraordinary spirit of sacrifice that he brought to bear in his devotion to India.

The Resolution was unanimously adopted.

SIR MANCHERJEE BHOWANAGGREE.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Reay, said that the first impulse of all his countrymen, on the arrival of the sad news of the passing away of their distinguished compatriot, Mr. Gokhale, was at once to hold a meeting to express the sense which every one of them entertained of the heavy loss their country had sustained. But it soon became known that every Society of Indians had, without delay, performed that melancholy duty, and it was felt that, considering the large circle of British friends of India among whom Mr. Gokhale had become known during his visits to this country and whose admiration he had deservedly won, and also whose admiration he had deservedly won, and also bearing in mind the fact that his was a national loss as distinguished from that of one which could appeal only to a particular party or section, nothing short of a general public meeting in which both British and Indian friends could combine to express their sorrow, would suffice to do homage to the memory of so eminent a citizen of the Empire. Over such a meeting it was deemed fitting that one should be called to preside who had shown genuine and proved good-will towards the people of India, by constant endeavour to do justice to their reasonable aspirations, and unfaltering sympathy. All minds were, consequently, fixed upon Lord Reay, and the promptitude with which he accepted the invitation, and the eloquent expression which he has given to the tribute which this meeting wished to pay to the great work accomplished by the patriotic son of India whose loss was deplored both there as well as here, entitled him to their grateful thanks. Ample testimony had been borne by the previous speakers to the versatile genius, statesmanlike qualities, and self-less devotion to the service of India, which formed such conspicuous traits of Mr. Gokhale's life and work, and in associating himself with it, he felt that its value was enhanced by Lord Reay's presence in the chair.

The motion was seconded by Mr. C. A. Latif, and carried with acclamation.

In acknowledging the vote, Lord Reay said it was to be regretted that Mr. Gokhale did not live long enough to know that the Victoria Cross had been bestowed on Indian soldiers. (Applause.)

BRIDGE-BUILDING BY FORCES IN EGYPT.

Photo by Topical Press.

A Pontoon Bridge thrown across the Irrigation Canal near the great Australian Camp at the Pyramids.

INDIAN IMPERIAL RELIEF FUND

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEHAR BRANCH.

The following is the statement of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Central Provinces and Berar Branch, for the fortnight ending the 28th February, 1915:—

Nagpur, Rs. 1,15,799-15-11; Chanda 46,080-12-2; Warda, Rs. 33,006-6-0; Balaghat, Rs. 33,115-13-9; Bhandara, 47,178-15-6; Jubbulpore, Rs. 46,965-11-8; Mandla, Rs. 13,569-5-9; Damoh, Rs. 9,485-13-11; Saugor, Rs. 29,967-0-6; Seoni, Rs. 42,804-4-10; Hoshangabad, Rs. 35,394-2-3; Narsinghpur, Rs. 19,784-3-3; Chhindwara, Rs. 18,903-8-10; Betul, Rs. 22,389,4-6; Nimar, Rs. 37,195-12-3; Raipur, Rs. 1,61,948-12-4; Bilaspur, Rs. 44,246-1-6; Drug, Rs. 51,519-12-7; Amraoti, Rs. 97,145-1-11; Akola, Rs. 29,151-15-9; Buldana, Rs. 103,039-15-10 and Yeotmal, Rs. 52,601-9-3. Total Rs. 10,82,294-7-5.

BELGIUM RED CROSS FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 1,36,139-0-6; Mrs. K. Pearson, The Mall, Rawalpindi (amount collected from friends in aid of the Belgian refugees in England) Rs. 150; Miss Constance Williams, Australian Baptist Mission, Mymensingh, E. Bengal, Rs. 100; P. E. Percival Esqr, Rs. 100; The Members of the Railway Institute, Amritser, Rs. 79; J. H. Alderson Esqr, Rs. 100; Mrs. G. Lankester, Rs. 16-12; The Indian Christian Community, Nasrapur, Poona District, Rs. 5; J. P. Bremner Esqr, Rs. 10; "C. M. G." Rs 56; Nahanabhai Muncherjee Limdina Esqr, Rs. 15; Total Rs. 1,36,764-12-6.

GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTE.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the schools worked by the General Education Institute was held yesterday afternoon in the premises of the Insitute, Dadar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

The annual report presented by the Secretary Mr. G. N. Ashikar showed that all the four branches had progressed well during the year. With regard to the Thana and Kalyan branches, the deputy educational inspector had reported that the schools supplied the real wants of the localities and had recommended an enhancement of grant, which was sanctioned. The results of public examinations were most encouraging. During the year a library and reading room were provided for the sole use of the boys. A great want was felt of an English school for Indian girls as the number of girls in the vernacular schools had largely increased. In the absence of such a school, a separate class for girls had been started.

The report then drew attention to the fact that the schools were at present located in rented buildings and made an appeal for funds so that the managing committee might locate them in better and healthier quarters.

A programme of music, dialogues and recitations was then gone through, after which the Chairman distributed the prizes and addressed the gathering. He said:—

I have in the first place to express my thanks to the managers and teachers of these schools for giving me an opportunity to mark my appreciation of the progress of this institution. I am very glad to find from the report that all the branches of this school are doing satisfactory work. The results of the public examinations are highly satisfactory and that in my opinion is due to the efficiency and personal care on the part of the teaching staff and for which they deserve our best thanks. The appeal made in the report for the building is worth consideration and I hope it will meet with a favourable response from the people of Dadar.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ATTACK ON AN OFFICER.

WOMAN SENT TO PRISON.

"It is one of the most outrageous assaults it has ever been my lot to listen to. Here is an officer of the Army walking about in the ordinary way when his uniform is grossly insulted by a woman of education. I regard it as a very serious offence." These were the words of Mr. Paul Taylor at Marylebone Police-court in dealing with a case in which Violet Dean, a fashionably-dressed young woman of independent means, living at Prince's-square, Bayswater, was charged with having assaulted Captain Brown Poole, 3rd Dorset Regiment. She was sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the second division. Defendant said she was angry at having been insulted by men in uniform.

OVERCROWDING IN RAILWAY TRAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been reading with great interest your recent articles and correspondents' letters regarding overcrowding of 3rd class passengers in railway trains. I will now relate to you what I experienced during my recent visit to the Unai fair in Gujrath that is being held from the 20th March and is still not dispersed.

Unai is a station on the 2ft. 6in. narrow gauge railway, branching eastward from Bilimora on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. This narrow gauge line was opened about four months ago, and has been sanctioned by the Railway Board for use during the daytime only. A fair is annually held at Unai, where thousands of pilgrims come together to have a bath in the celebrated hot springs. This takes place on the 15th of the bright half of the Hindu month Chaitra, which corresponded this year to the 31st March.

I left Surat on the 30th March by the early morning train for Bilimora. Hundreds of passengers were entraining there for Bilimora, and the railway staff, as usual, was indifferent as to the accommodation of the 3rd class pilgrims. About 15 to 20 passengers were allowed to be packed in compartments, which are labelled to hold only ten. I purposely say allowed to be packed, as this fearful overcrowding was taking place in the presence of the Station staff, and not the least attempt was made to prevent it. There were about 200 passengers left, even after the majority of the passengers were thus allowed to be well packed. For this remaining number three more third-class carriages were attached to the train to the great relief of the men, and I took a seat in one of these three. We thus arrived at Bilimora.

But this fearful overcrowding was much less than what I saw subsequently on the narrow gauge railway. In compartments which were capable of holding only eight passengers each, as many as 20 to 24 were allowed to be packed in without a word from the railway staff present. The clerks were assiduous in selling as many tickets as possible, and a small cabin was put up specially for this, but none of them thought it his duty to disallow more passengers getting into a carriage than what it was labelled to carry, or to stop selling tickets when they had no more accommodation. But the resources of the staff at such a juncture are many, and goods wagons and trucks were at once requisitioned. Men, women and children were allowed to fill these too, and fill every square inch of their floor area. I counted that there were forty souls in a fourwheeled wagon, the writer being one of them; that there were about 180 souls in a bogie truck, and that there were about 140 souls in a third class bogie carriage, in place of 64. The train consisted of:—

8 goods bogie wagons,
10 passengers' bogie carriages,
5 wagons and trucks, four-wheeled and
2 brake vans,

and the total number of souls in these was estimated by me at about 3,000. The load was too much for the poor engine, and the train had to be taken in two portions, one at a time, up an ascent of 1 in 150 at one point in the journey. I leave you to imagine the discomfort and the hardship of women and babies in arms in trucks when the sun was at the meridian. I should not forget to mention that on each of the four stations on the way from Bilimora to Unai scores of passengers with tickets purchased were ready to get into the train, but they had to be beaten back by the "sardines" inside, and the railway staff enjoyed the fun created by their operations.

Section 63 of the Indian Railway Act provides that every railway administration *shall fix* . . . . . the maximum number of passengers which may be carried in each compartment, of every description of carriage and *shall* exhibit the number so fixed in a conspicuous manner. . . . . I inspected each and every compartment of my train to find out the number of passengers fixed to be carried but I could not find it anywhere exhibited. Evidently the administration had failed to do so. I have gone over all the penal clauses of the Railways Act, but did not come across any clause mentioning the fine to which a railway administration is liable in case of non-compliance with section 63 of the Act. This omission may be made good when the Act is amended next.

One thing which I would like to know is the source from which a railway administration gets its authority to use goods wagons for the use of passengers. As per section 53 of the Railways Act wagons and trucks are for the carriage of "property," and surely human beings, articulate and living, cannot be treated as "property" in this twentieth century. We hear of wagons and trucks being used by many railway companies at almost all fairs and pilgrimages, but will any of your readers be good enough to tell me on what authority they do so? To my mind, it is due to the inordinate ambition of the companies to earn as much as possible and to make hay while the sun shines. But the Government should step in and stop it. Are the companies bound to carry as many passengers as present themselves, even though they may not have carriages to carry them? Certainly under the Act it is not obligatory on them to sell tickets to any number of men that come to buy tickets, irrespectivve of their stock of carriages? Either they should provide more rolling stock or sell only as many tickets as they have seats for, in case of a great rush of passengers. As per section 19 of the Act, the Railway Inspector has "to report in writing to the Governor-General in Council that the railway is sufficiently supplied with rolling stock" before sanction is granted to open a railway for public carriage of passengers.

I did not wait at Unai for the fair to be over before I came away. I knew that the rush on the return journey would be much greater than on the forward journey and hence came away a day before time, leaving some other pen to describe the hardships of the return journey.—Yours, etc.,

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THE HON. MR. CLAUDE HILL.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW ERA IN THE COUNCIL.

The non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council entertained the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill at a dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday night. In the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta (whom Mr. Hill called the Father of the Council) owing to sudden indisposition, the chair was occupied by the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, who was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council at the time of its last sessions. In all twenty covers were laid and the dinner, which was catered for under the personal supervision of Mr. C. Stengler, was a great success. The following gentlemen attended:—

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla; the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim; the Hon. Mr. Goculdass K. Parukh; the Hon. Mr. Manmohandass Ramji; the Hon. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy; the Hon. Sirdar Syed Ali El Edroos; the Hon. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed; Dr. Stanley Reid; Mr. B. G. Horniman; the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel; the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy; the Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte; the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat; the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye; the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kothari; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Sathe; the Hon. Mr. S. B. Upasani and the Hon. Mr. V. S. Naik.

After the toast of his Majesty the King-Emperor had been honoured, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad gave the toast of the guest of the evening. In doing so, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad said:—

I am sure you all regret the absence to-night of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta owing to indisposition. Nobody regrets it the more than Sir Pherozeshah and when I went to see him this afternoon, he asked me to sit down by the side of his bed and dictated to me the speech he would have made. With your permission, therefore, and as charged by him, I shall read his speech,—the speech he intended to make to-night.

SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA'S SPEECH.

"Gentlemen, the only toast which is to be proposed to-day is that of our honoured guest, the Hon. Mr. Hill. We should have very much preferred to have had an opportunity of giving expression to the regard and esteem in which we have learned to hold him, and to bid him good-bye before his departure to the Olympian regions of Simla at a meeting of the Legislative Council. But as his appointment was not notified before the close of the present season, we were precluded from doing so at a regular meeting of the Council. We were, however, anxious that we should not part from him without taking hold of some opportunity to declare ourselves in that behalf. Our experience of Mr. Hill's work in the Legislative Council has proved to us that he is not only a great and efficient administrator but that he is possessed of the qualities of a tactful and thoughtful statesman. In these days, gentlemen, the old order changeth giving place to the new, and it is not enough for men in high places and high authority to be able to transact the routine duties of an administrator, but it is necessary to display the higher qualities of adapting themselves to the changing developments of time and circumstance. Mr. Hill has shown that he possesses in an uncommon degree the qualities which are thus required by the imperative duties of such times. He showed the mettle that was in him by the way in which he conducted the proceedings of the Bombay Development Committee and we can never be sufficiently thankful to him for the liberal manner in which he guided the Committee to deal with the problems of University and educational accommodation. I may also permit myself to recall to your minds the way in which he steered one of the most important legislative measures in the Council, namely, the Town Planning Act.

"Speaking generally, it has been a piece of great good fortune that there was Mr. Hill to co-operate with so large-minded, sympathetic and liberal head of the administration as our present Governor. I am sure his departure from among us will be a loss to the Presidency which it will not be easy to replace. Still, however, we are bound to tender him our most cordial congratulations on his elevation to the highest Council of the State. He will have higher opportunities of proving his usefulness in a higher sphere and we have no doubt he will distinguish himself in the one as in the other."

Gentlemen, let us drink to the health of our honoured guest, the Hon. Mr. Hill.

THE HON. MR. CLAUDE HILL'S REPLY.

The toast was most cordially drunk after which Mr. Hill rose amidst loud applause to reply. He said:—

Gentlemen, I am very grateful to you for the kind way in which you have drunk my health and I want at the outset to express my very deep regret at the absence of him who may be described as the father of the Bombay Legislative Council, I mean Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, about whom I shall have more to say in a moment. It has been said that this dinner, to which the non-official members of His Excellency's Legislative Council have invited me, is without precedent. I recollect that when I was appointed three years ago to His Excellency's Council, my then Daftardar came to me in great concern and told me that the appointment of an Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar to be Executive Member of Council was without precedent; and he clearly implied that in his opinion it must on tht account also be illegal! (laughte~). Well, I hope that the unprecedented character of this evening's gathering does not imply any illegality and, I feel sure that, had it been so, Mr. Setalvad who is an expert in "juridical niceties" would have been the first to detect it. And I can only hope that nothing which I am about to say will prove to be illegal (laughter.).

The fact that this gathering is without precedent and the great compliment which you have paid me in inviting me here this evening, has, of course, to that extent added to my pleasure in being present. But quite apart from that I am very glad indeed to be here to-night since it gives me an opportunity which I have been most anxious for, to express to you collectively, as I have done in some cases individually, my great personal sense of obligation to every one and all of you for the unvarying kindness, courtesy and forbearance which you have shown to me during the past three years. Our relations have been extraordinarily pleasant and I cannot tell you how sincerely I regret that they are to terminate on the official plane.

RECOLLECTIONS OF BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

And now if you will let me do so I should like to indulge in a brief recollection of the past. I feel very old when I recollect that I was connected first with this Council though, then in the capacity of its Secretary, as far back as 1892 and that among its then Members was, in addition to my friend Sir Pherozeshah (who has been the constant factor in the history of this Council), the grandfather of one of the senior members of the present Council, namely, Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal Chhotalal of Ahmedabad, whose grand-son Sir Chinoobhai is such a distinguished member of the present assembly. My friend Mr. Setalvad is the only gentleman present who was also a member of the assembly of 1893, and he will, therefore, be able to check what I may say about it. It will be in his recollection, as in mine, that the Council underwent a reform as far back as 1892, and he will bear me out when I recall to mind the circumstance that the then Governor, Lord Harris at its opening meeting after reformation drew attention to the fact that he had risen to his feet to speak and expressed the hope that in future every member would also do likewise. It is clear, therefore, that prior to that date the Legislative Council was an informal assembly, numerically weak, sitting around a table and discussing matters without any of the usual forms governing debate. Also, although the principle of election was then introduced, the element of representation was very small and officials and nominees preponderated. Compare that with the Bombay Legislative Council as it at present exists where officials are hardly present at all, and discussions are real discussions, where each individual take his own line and is entirely independent in the views which he expresses. Of course we here naturally believe that our Bombay Legislative Council is the best of the Provincial Councils in India and I certainly do not believe it possible that any other province has a better one. During the past three years I can say, without fear of contradiction, that there has been displayed a spirit of discrimination of intelligent criticism and of reasonable and reasoned debate which would be difficult to equal in any assembly and so far as I personally am concerned, as I have already said, I have the highest admiration for, as well as a feeling of the greatest obligation to, every single member of the Council.

Reference has been made by you, Sir, to the Town Planning Bill, and it appears to be implied that I am responsible for the success with which that measure was pioneered through the Council. I am afraid I must disclaim the credit of that achievement. You will all remember that nearly half the Council was invited to serve on the Select Committee and the measure which left that Select Committee as the result of its deliberations was a very different one from the Bill as introduced, and I believe a very much better one; entirely owing to the help of the members who gave so much time and trouble to improve its provisions. And I am glad to have this opportunity once more to thank the Council for the assistance without which that measure would not have reached the Statute Book in nearly such a satisfactory form.

Differences of opinion must and do occur in every assembly and this Council is no exception to the rule. It would be most undesirable that it should be an exception to that rule since it is only in the clash of ideas that sane decision can be attained. As in Parliament so here we have members of all kinds representing all sorts of views some more inquisitive than others, and so forth; but since representative assemblies ought to represent all shades of opinion and since, as I have said, in this Council at all events, all representatives are animated by one desire, namely, the achievement of good work, it is surely an advantage that every kind of individual should be represented on the Council.

"NEVER HIT BELOW THE BELT."

And now I want to refer for a moment to one absent host, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, whom I have already described as the Father of the Legislative Council. We all regret greatly the cause which keeps him away and no assembly or this Council is complete without him. He has been the one constant factor in the Council since long before I knew it and his guidance and leading have been an invaluable asset. Indeed, I think, it is not too much to say that if we are right in our contention that the Bombay Legislative Council stands high among the Councils of India, that position has been attained largely owing to the presence of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. He has always been a strenuous fighter and a staunch opponent of measures of which he did not approve; but he never hit below the belt, in other words, he was a good sportsman, and he never carried away from the Council Chamber any of the animosities which might and sometimes do, in a legislative assembly tinge the colour of its debates. As Gladstone did for the House of Commons, so he for this assembly has set a high tone and standard which, I am confident, all future members will do their utmost to maintain. We have been the richer for his guiding hand as well as for his great forensic gifts, and we hope that he will continue long to direct the debates of this assembly. (applause.)

I have indicated what great changes have occurred up till now in the constitution of this Council and of course changes will continue to occur. Nothing stands still, and we look forward to a time, perhaps not very far distant, when this Council will be considerably enlarged and its constitution made even more democratic. Personally I greatly regret that if that is to come soon I shall not be here to witness the change, but I have the greatest confidence that, if and when changes do come and the Council is enlarged and its responsibilities increased then we shall find, as in the past, that the Bombay Presidency will produce men of sober judgment and great abilities who will be fully competent to discharge their wider and greater duties.

It is impossible at this time to avoid some reference to the great war in which the Empire is engaged. But I will only say here that the attitude of this Council has been among the most satisfactory of the assemblies of the Empire and that it is a Council surpassed by none in its loyalty and devotion to the Crown. I am grateful to you. Sir, for your congratulations on my transfer but I cannot tell you with what regret I shall sever my connection will all of you. The past three years have been made exceedingly pleasant, largely owing to the degree of friendship with which you have all treated me and I shall carry a very real sense of all that kindness and a very real regret that the period which I have already spent here has been curtailed even though such curtailment has meant advancement. I thank you all very sincerely for the kind manner in which you have responded to the toast of my health.

Mr. Hill resumed his seat amidst loud applause. The company after using from the table remained for sometime in conversation and did not break up till about 11 o'clock.

REFUSAL OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR U. P.

PROTEST MEETING AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 2.

Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer presided last evening over a largely attended public meeting held under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha and the Madras Provincial Congress Committee when a resolution was passed protesting against the action of the House of Lords regarding the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces. The resolution was as follows:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Madras enters its emphatic protest against the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the proposal for the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces which was cordially supported by the United Provinces Government, the Governor-General in Council, and the Secretary of State for India and which was looked forward to with confident expectation throughout the country. It earnestly hopes that immediate steps will be taken by the authorities concerned to give the United Provinces this long delayed measures of reform."

EXTENSION OF LORD HARDINGE'S TERM OF OFFICE.

A resolution was moved and carried on unanimously praying for the extension of the term of office of Lord Hardinge in following terms:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Madras is of opinion that in the interests of the Empire and of no less than in the interests of India it is essential that the term of office of H. E. Lord Hardinge be extended till after the conclusion of peace in Europe."

LORD HARDINGE'S VICEROYALTY.

PRAYER FOR EXTENSION OF TERM OF OFFICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 4.

A public meeting was held here yesterday under the presidency of Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis when a resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy urging the extension of the term of the office of Lord Hardinge was passed.

THE STRANDED CITY OF MYSORE.

CAPTAIN FOUND GUILTY OF NEGLIGENT NAVIGATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, April 3.

The Captain of the City of Mysore has been found guilty of negligent navigation in connection with the stranding of the vessel. The court was divided over the question of negligence of the Second Officer.

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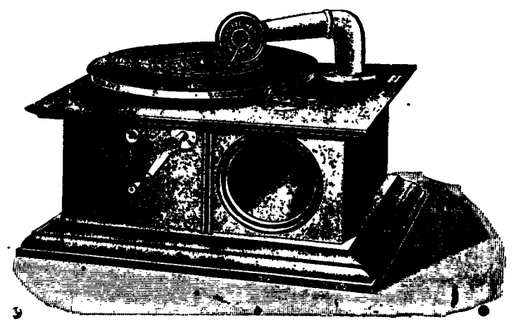

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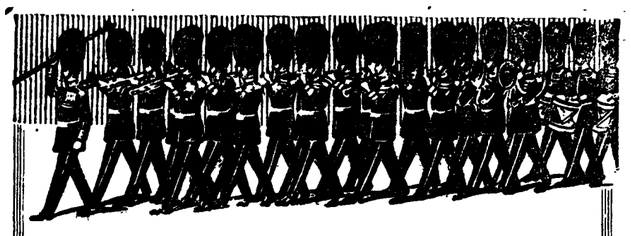

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	Youth and Vigour—March		*Lantenchlager*
M 53	Ivanhoe Selection		*Sullivan*
	Land of Hope and Glory		*Elgar*
M 238	Marche Militaire		*Schubert*
	Grand March—"La Reine de Saba"		*Gounod*
M 498	Sizilietta—Serenade		*von Blon*
	Turkish Idyll		*S. V. Hays*
M 8	(*a*) Serenata		*Moskowski*
	(*b*) Pastorale		*Gounod*
	Fanfare and March of Silver Trumpets		*Viviani*
C 272	On Jhelum River—Introduction and Boat Song		*A. Woodforde-Finden*
	On Jhelum River—Kingfisher Blue		
C 273	On Jhelum River—Will the red sun never set		
	On Jhelum River—The Song of the Bride		
C 280	On Jhelum River—Only a Rose		
	On Jhelum River—Ashoo at her Lattice		
M 78	Reminiscences of Scotland, Part I		*Arranged by Fred Godfrey*
	Reminiscences of Scotland, Part II		
C 46	God save the King		
	Rule Britannia		

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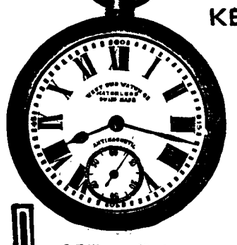

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U. P. PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MEETING AT GORAKHPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
GORAKHPUR, April 2.

Mrs. Annie Besant, President-elect of the ninth session of the United Provinces Provincial Conference arrived at Gorakhpur this morning and was accorded a hearty reception by the Chairman and members of the Reception Committee. A large number of delegates from the various districts of the United Provinces are attending the Conference which opened this noon. Among the visitors were the European District Officials and a number of European and Indian ladies.

Mr. Ajodhia Dass, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference in his address dwelt on the situation created by the war and referred to the feelings of respect and sympathy for Indians which were being aroused among the European fellow-subjects of the Empire. He pointed out the change in the attitude of the Government and Government officials towards the Congress and Conferences and discussed at length the Hindu-Mahomedan problem pointing out that the points of difference would be settled by mutual toleration.

Mrs. Besant was then formally elected President.

Mrs. Besant then delivered a lengthy presidential address in the course of which she discussed all the important problems that are engaging the attention of the Indian politicians in the present day.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

MEETING AT GORAKHPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
GORAKHPUR, April 4.

The United Provinces Industrial Conference met here yesterday, Rai Bahadur Prayag Narain Bhargava of Lucknow presiding. Several important resolutions were passed. The principal resolution expressed the indebtedness of the Conference to the Local Government for appointing a committee to advise on the possibility of replacing German and Austrian manufacture by Indian made articles. The Conference however expressed its regret and disappointment that no considerable step had yet been taken by the Government or the people to expand an existing or bring into existence a new industry. The conference earnestly exhorted capitalists to put a portion of their money into industries and urged the Government to adopt an active industrial policy. The resolution further urged Government to pioneer industries to show the way to private agency and in particular among other things to—

(a) Help glass industry of these Provinces,

(b) Open cheap hosiery factories,

(c) Help the establishment of a mill for the manufature of woolen yarn and on oil mill for crushing the oil seeds,

(d) Establishment of school to teach tanning and boot and shoe making.

(e) And of a selling centre for the sale and exhibition of articles of local manufacture and the appointment of a travelling commissioner in that connection.

Another resolution adopted by the conference exprssed regret that no beginning had been made with the proposed technological institute at Cawnpore which was necessary for industrial advancement of these Provinces and urged upon the Government to start the work of the institute without further delay.

Other resolutions passed by the conference urged (a) the establishment of an employment bureau to assist technically trained students to obtain employment, (b) the giving of loans to joint-stock banks which offer good security directly and not through the Presidency Banks, the directorate of which are exclusively European (c) the desirability of banking legislation (d) an appreciable increase in the number of Indian members of the Board of Industries, the establishment of which was noted with satisfaction.

MRS. BEASANT'S LECTURE ON EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
GORAKHPUR, April 4.

Mrs. Besant last evening delivered a lecture on education to a large audience. She dwelt on the various aspects of the education given at present to the boys pointing out the chief defects of the present system and urged upon the parents the desirability of giving education on lines which she indicated so that they might help the industrial advancement of the country.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. MOTILAL GHOSE'S PROTEST AGAINST OFFICILISATION OF EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KRISHNAGAR, April 4.

The Bengal Provincial Conference opened here yesterday, Babu Motilal Ghose being voted to the chair on the motion of Babu Surendranath Bannerjee. The chairman inthe course of his speech congratulated the organisers on the non-party character of the organisation, since the delegates might join the Conference without signing the Convention creed. He deplored the internecine quarrels and advised the leaders to make up differences, specially when their house was practically on fire. There were two ways to regenerate India, he said, one by political agitation and the other by self-reliance, of which the latter was preferable. The people could remove many grievances without the official help. If they did not drink, litigate or use foreign goods nobody could force them to do so. If they could secure almost full personal liberty by abandoning litigation and foreign goods. The mass of the population suffer from speaker protested against the proposed officialisation of secondary education and the division of Bengal districts.

THE BHANDARI COMMUNITY.

A JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

The Association to promote the welfare of the Bhandari community celebrated its silver jubilee on Saturday afternoon in the hall of the Association, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presiding.

Mr. S. K. Bole, Secretary of the Association, which is known as the "Kitte Bhandari Aikya Vardhak Mandali," read the report of the work done by the Association during the past twenty-five years of its existence. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Bole said:—

We thank the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill for having taken the trouble of coming to this our humble home and presiding on this occasion. By his presence here the Hon. Mr. Hill has shown sympathy not only towards our caste but towards all the classes requiring sympathy for their advancement and it is no doubt that by his sympathy our people will be very much encouraged.

Passing through ridicule, annoyance and many difficulties, our Association has, we are glad to say, now succeeded in securing the confidence of all the sections of the community and the work of the Association is well appreciated and recognized on all sides. It has been able during the last 25 years to do something towards improving the lot of our community. And it is therefore but natural that the Association should feel proud and celebrate its jubilee to-day. To memorialise this occasion it is intended to establish a permanent education fund. From the interest of this fund it is proposed to give scholarships to deserving students of our community who cannot on account of their poverty prosecute their studies in schools and colleges. It is therefore hoped that the people of our community will liberally subscribe to the fund, so that we can approach Government for help for the purpose.

It was then announced that about Rs. 8,000 were subscribed towards the education fund.

THE HON. MR. CLAUDE HILL'S SPEECH.

An interesting programme of recitations and dialogues was gone through, after which the Chairman distributed the prizes and addressed the gathering. In the course of his speech the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill said:—

I must first of all express my wife's sincere regret at being unable to come and to share the pleasure of being present on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of the Kitte Bhandari Aikya Vardhak Mandali. The address which we have listened to seems to me to be a very modest one. Your community, like one or two other Bombay commercial communities, appears to be an immigrant from upper India and, from being one of the Kshatriya tribes with their warlike traditions, to have settled down to commercial pursuits, in your own case more particularly associated with the extraction of liquor from toddy trees. In one sense, this specialization, which is so characteristic a feature of the caste system of India, is of course a pity. It is always a misfortune when a community, however small, surrenders so completely all its original and independent characteristics as this community of yours appears to have done.

I am grateful to you for your kind reference to my recent good fortune, I can only say that I regard it as a very mixed boon inasmuch as I greatly regret having to leave you and Bombay where every one has been so exceedingly kind. This regret is shared to the full by my wife, whose associations with Bombay extend further back than my own. But my experience has been sufficiently long to make me deeply appreciative of the warmth of heart, and essential friendliness, which characterize every one here. We are greatly indebted to you, and indeed to every one in Bombay, for the real kindness which we have experienced and which we shall never forget. We wish your community and this Association all possible success and prosperity in the future.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings and the gathering dispersed after the singing of the National Anthem in Marathi.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEDICAL PRACTIONERS' BILL PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, April 3.

A meeting of the Burma Legislative Council was held on Saturday at Maymyo under the presidency of Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Mr. Rice presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the registration of Medical Practitioners in Burma and the Bill was taken into consideration with two alterations and as amended was passed.

The Hon. Mr. W. J. Keith presented to the Council the Budget as revised for 1915-16. The receipts shew a total of 514.7 lakhs. The total expenditure from the provincial funds for the year is 582.27 lakhs of which nearly 42 lakhs are debitable against the Imperial assignment. The Budget will be discussed at the meeting to be held on Monday.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF A HOTEL PROPRIETRESS.

ACCUSED REMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, April 2

Captain Smuts alias Captain Smith, who is charged with cheating, at the instance of Mrs. Grace-Smith, proprietress of the Allandale boarding house has been brought to Rangoon on an extradition warrant issued for his arrest at Penang. The District Magistrate has remanded the accused, who was unable to give bail, till Tuesday when the case will be taken up.

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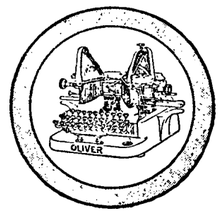

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LIEUT-COLONEL DU MAURIER

KILLED IN ACTION.

The news that Lieut.-Colonel Guy du Maurier, D.S.O., the author of "An Englishman's Home," has been killed at the front was published by the "Daily Mail" on Mar. 14.

The news was received in London on Wednesday night by his younger brother, Mr. Gerald du Maurier, just as he was about to take his part in "Raffles." He was deeply affected by the news, coming so soon after the death of their mother, and he left the theatre to go home. The news was given to the audience, who received it most sympathetically. Lieut.-Colonel du Maurier was the son of the famous artist and the creator of "Trilby."

Born in 1865, Lieut.-Colonel du Maurier joined the Royal Fusiliers as lieutenant. He was then twenty years of age. He served with distinction in the South African War, was mentioned in despatches, and received the Queen's medal with five clasps and the D.S.O.

In the South African War he commanded a battalion of mounted infantry; he became a major in 1900, and in 1911, as lieutenant-colonel, took command of the 3rd Royal Fusiliers. At the beginning of the year Lieut.-Colonel du Maurier came home from Lucknow, where he was stationed, and after a short stay at Winchester went out to France. He had been at the front about a month.

Lieut.-Colonel du Maurier is perhaps best known as the author of "An Englishman's Home," the play that in 1909 caused so great a stir.

"I wrote my play solely for the purpose of plain, straightforward patriotism," once said Lieut.-Colonel du Maurier. "An Englishman's Home" was an attempt to warn the public of the great war which is now with us. It showed the coming of war to an ordinary English home. It will be remembered that a clerk, mocking at soldiers, is suddenly shot dead while a horror-stricken family stand round. In the first scene the hot-tempered English father is led out to be shot because he had lifted his hand against those who had threatened his home and family.

This play came just at the time when "The Daily Mail" was conducting its campaign to raise the newly started Territorials to the full quota. It created tremendous interest in all military matters, and, of course, there were people who asked, "It it a skit?" That was in 1909.

Lieut-Colonel du Maurier was in Africa when the news of his play's success reached him. He did not even know it was being staged; he had forgotten all about it. It was his boast that he had only seen it staged once—by accident. That was when a travelling company brought it to Pietermaritzburg.

THE DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE

APPLICATION TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Dunedin, Lord Atkinson, Sir George Farwell, and Mr. Ameer Ali sat on March 3 as members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to hear a petition in connexion with what is known as the Delhi Conspiracy Case, for special leave to appeal against an order of conviction and sentence of death passed by the Special Sessions Judge of Delhi on October 6, 1914, and confirmed by the Chief Court of the Punjab, and for the postponement of the execution of the sentence until the application had been heard and, if the application were granted, until the appeal was argued. It was mentioned that the execution had been fixed to take place within the next few days.

Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., and Mr. B. Dube appeared for the petitioners, and Mr. A. M. Dunne for the Secretary of State for India.

The petitioners, who were four in number, were, with others, arrested at Delhi on a charge of conspiring to murder and of the commission of certain offences under the Explosives Act. The arrests followed a bomb outrage at Lahore in which a man was killed. The magistrate at Delhi committed the accused for trial, and they were tried, with seven others, before Mr. Harrison, the Special Sessions Judge, with three Indian assessors. The result of the trial was that the four petitioners were convicted, three being sentenced to death and the fourth to transportation for life. Five others were acquitted.

There was an appeal to the Chief Court of the Punjab, which affirmed the convictions and ordered all four prisoners to be hanged.

It was stated that the decision of the Chief Court was only given on February 11, and that a transcript of the evidence and of the proceedings at the trial could not reach London until the middle of the present month at the earliest.

Sir Robert Finlay applied, in these circumstances, for the hearing of the petition to be adjourned for at least a week after he received the notes.

The Lord Chancellor suggested, in view of the sentence passed, that the Government of India should be immediately informed that this appeal was pending.

Sir Robert Finlay said that he was not in a position to address their Lordships that day, but he thought it would be a wrong if—before the judgment arrived and the petition was argued—the sentences were carried out.

The Lord Chancellor pointed out that the Board had not the powers of a Court of Criminal Appeal. They could not interfere with the sentence, but could tender advice as to the exercise of the prerogative in certain circumstances. At present all that they could do was to notify that this petition had been presented, and that the argument was postponed.

AUSTRIAN ROUT IN GALICIA

GREAT BATTLE IN WEST POLAND.

The Austro-German attempt to turn our positions in Eastern Galicia, like von Hindenburg's rush against our northern flank, suffered utter defeat wrote of "The Times" correspondent at Petrograd on March 7. The circumstances of the two cases bear a striking similarity. Being greatly outnumbered General Ivanoff withdrew from the Bukowina to the region of Stanislau. He shortened his lines, and then, his troops gathering in force, struck at the invader's front and flanks. Except for the losses sustained by the 20th Corps in the north this movement may be likened to General Rezsky's retreat from East Prussia. In both cases the enemy's campaign suffered under the disadvantage of an unfavourable *terrain*. Snow, swamps, and rivers separated General von Bulsw's and General von Eichborn's columns in the north, the precipitous gorges of the wooded Carpathians hampered the deployment of the Archduke's Corps in the Stanislau region.

On February 20 we assumed the offensive here, moving from the direction of Halicz in the north and Dolina in the west. The enemy having deployed large forces in the plains, we had to defer the reoccupation of Stanislau, although our outposts were south of the city. Slowly and irresistibly we fought our way from Dolina eastward, recapturing the river crossings of innumerable tributaries of the Dniester. Finally, on March 2, we stormed the Austrian positions at Lomnica by a brilliant feat of arms and occupied the important strategical point of Krasna. The Austrian division broke and fled, abandoning its transport, and their army left Stanislau. In 10 days we had taken 16,000 prisoners. The Austrian rearguards obstinately contested the crossings of the Lukwa and Bystrzyca, which intersected the main road from Dolina to our objective, the railway junction at Nadworna. The obstacle was overcome on March 5.

GENERAL PROGRESS IN THE NORTH.

The Stanislau fiasco will probably be followed by the disappearance of von Hindenburg's troops from the valleys of the Niemen and the Narew. General Eichhorn's left is unable to hold a naturally strong position like the defiles of Simno and Sierieje, and we are pressing him back on Suwalki. The right wing forces attacking Osowiec are giving way north of Lomza, where our sweep has reached the line Mocarze-Konopki-Karwowo, pressing the besiegers into the swamps of the Bobr. The Lomza advance affects the strategic key to the entire front Pissa-Niemen, the loss of which would compel von Hindenburg to retire without further fighting.

Expert opinion is much divided regarding the future course of the campaign. The desperate fighting south of Przemysl has somewhat slackened and a regrouping of forces is in progress, but that is all one can say at present. Will the enemy try once more to relieve Przemysl? Some critics think so. The Austrian losses since the great battle in the Carpathians began on January 21 amount to 72,000 prisoners, 22 guns and 171 Maxims captured. The Przemysl garrison has ceased to make sorties, but continues its fierce but harmless fire with big guns.

A cold snap has set in on the Niemen and the Vistula, and yesterday at Mlawa and Grodno there were 20 degrees of frost.

"YOUR BREAD TICKET, SIR."

The "Berliner Tageblatt" gives some amusing incidents of the first day on which the bread-ticket order of the Federal Council came into force. It writes:—

"Thoughtful and suspecting no evil, a dinner guest was sitting behind his paper in his familiar restaurant. When keen eye he looked through the bill of fare and ordered his dinner. The soup was served. The right hand takes the spoon, and the left is as usual searching for the roll or slice of bread, which of course is missing. Then an angry ringing of the bell. That forgetful waiter! All the waiters of Berlin heard this ringing last Monday. They heard it from people who looked more than angry, and one could not be offended if the waiters were a little malicious.

"The bread was missing, but could not be got. Only the bread-ticket was all-powerful, and the usual remark of the waiter was 'Your bread-ticket, sir,' This was the great question of the 22nd. It would have been worth while for a restaurant proprietor to put up a gramophone with a perpetual record singing 'Your bread-ticket, sir?' and telling where these could be obtained.

"There were an immense number of people in Berlin who did not know anything about the latest law. Bread-tickets had seemed to them some strange thing of which they had read frequently in newspapers, but that they themselves should have anything to do with them they could not and would not believe. And so the soup had to be eaten without bread and the cheese without the roll.

"In the evening there was a great demand for sandwiches, with cheese, sausage, or meat. But those who had not the necessary bread-ticket had to eat a warm supper, and there has seldom been an evening when more fried potatoes were eaten than on the 22nd."

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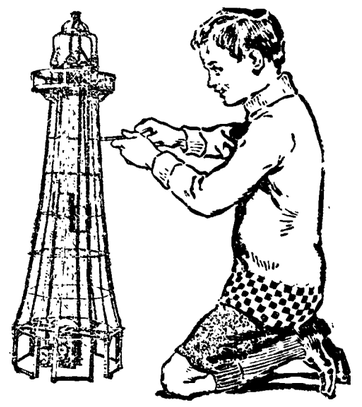

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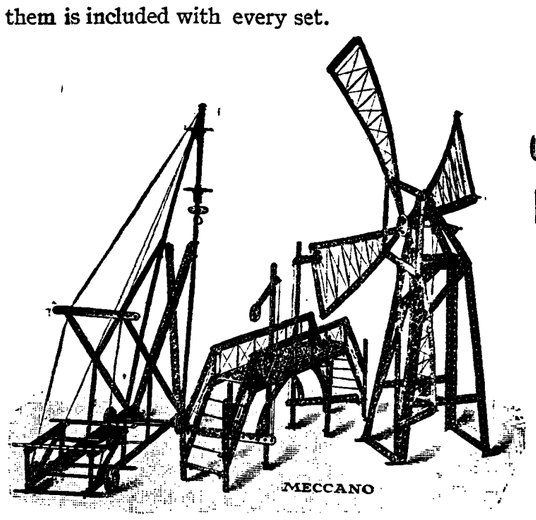

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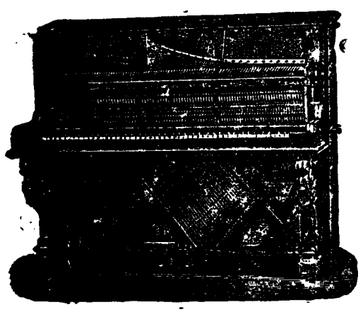

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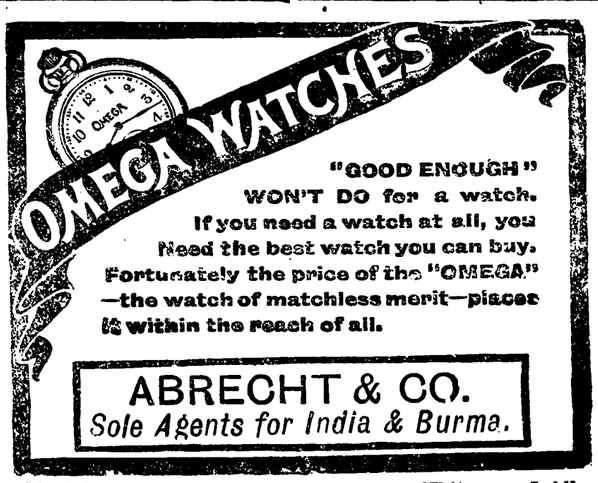
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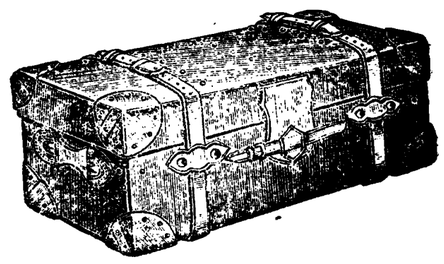

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